BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1822. [NUMBER 1556.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemenors, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 18th day of June in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

Government Advertisement.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Bills on His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to the amount of Eight Lacs (8,00,000) of Sicca Rupees, drawn payable thirty days after sight, will be disposed of by Public Auction, to the highest Bidder or Bidders, at the General Treasury at noon, on Saturday the 29th Instant, and for the accommodation of Purchasers will be drawn in sets as follows, vizt.

SICCA RUPEES

10 Sets of 25,000 each..Sic. Rs.	2,50,000
10 Ditto of 20,000 do.	2,00,000
15 Ditto of 10,000 do.	1,50,000
20 Ditto of 5,000 do.	1,00,000
25 Ditto of 2,000 do.	50,000
50 Ditto of 1,000 do.	50,000
Total Sicca Rupees	8,00,000

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
21st June 1822.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, will receive at noon on Monday the 24th of this month at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, sealed Tenders for the occupation of a portion of the Hon'ble Company's reserved proportion of the Tonnage of the undermentioned ships as specified opposite to each.

SHIP'S NAME.	Portion of Tonnage to be tendered for.	Periods fixed for the despatch of the ships.
Duke of York,	About Tons 319	The first Springs in July
Dunira,	Ditto . 338	
Macqueen,	Ditto . 334	
Buckinghamshire,	Ditto . 317	The 2d Springs in July.
Castle Huntly,	Ditto . 335	
Orwell,	Ditto . 336	

2d, The ships will be dispatched from this port for Canton at the periods annexed to the name of each.

3d, The tenders to specify the rate of freight on each Ton of Goods, whether Cotton or any other article. If Cotton at the standard of fifty cubical feet to the Ton; and all other article according to the Company's Regulations. All articles tendered for shipment to be passed thro' the Company's Warehouse, where they must be previously weighed, or measured.

4th, The amount of freight to be paid to the Hon'ble Company's Supra-cargoes at Canton on the delivery of the Goods at that port.

4th, If the Cotton or Goods tendered and accepted as freight be not shipped by the periods specified, owing to neglect on the part of the freighters, a penalty will be exacted of the amount of freight so deficient.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19th June 1922.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held at my office on WEDNESDAY next the 26th Instant, at 12 o'Clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 MEDOWS STREET
19th June 1822.

FOR LIVERPOOL

THE SHIP

MEDINA,

HAS superior accommodation has Passengers, carries a Surgeon, is a double sterned ship, and intends only letting the four after Cabins. For particulars apply to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co., the Commander on board or at his House in Dean lane, where plans of the ship's accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 22d June 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT some UNCLAIMED ARTICLES lying in my office, will be sold on the 4th of next month by Public Auction.

H. GRAY,
(Acting) Junior Magistrate of Police.

BOMBAY,
20th June 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,
THE PRINCIPAL

EX. MOVEMENTS,

OF DUNDAS:

ROYAL OCTAVO:

Inscribed by Permission
TO THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS
K. G.
&c. &c. &c.
BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly [redacted]
A SECOND ED[redacted]
CORRECTED AND [redacted]
OF MAJOR J[redacted]

Battalion Move[redacted]

PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE.
BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price ½ bound, Rupees 13.
In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

FOR BENGAL.

THE BRIG

JANET

SAILS for the above port on the 25th Instant, will take a few more tons of spare freight, & has accommodations for one or more Passengers. For farther particulars apply to Manockjee Jeejeebhoy, or the Commander on board.

Bombay, 22d June 1822.

HINDOOSTANEE.

MAHOMED GHYASOODIN, observing that of late there has been so much discussion on the subject of European Gentlemen acquiring a knowledge of the above language, begs leave most respectfully to tender his services as a Teacher on the most reasonable Terms.

He is also fully competent to give instructions in the ARABIC and PERSIAN, and is to be found on application at the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay, 22d June 1822.

COURIER OFFICE,

22D JUNE 1822.

IT being desirable that this office should come to a settlement with MAJOR JAMES, on account of the BRIGADE MOVEMENTS LATELY *published, it is requested that such of the Out-station subscribers who have not yet taken up their Books, will be pleased to direct their agents to do so, or apprise the Printer into whose hands, at the Presidency, they wish them to be delivered.*

Millinery & Dresses

OF THE
NEWEST FASHION,
JUST LANDED FROM THE
H. C. SHIP MACQUEEN,

AN Elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery &c. from M. Smith, Waterloo place, consisting of Straw and Dress Bonnets with Flowers and Feathers, Superb Dress Hats and Turbans with Flowers and Feathers; also [redacted]iful Caps with Flowers, and a [redacted]sses, Gloves &c.

[redacted]

Port and Sherry, Hodgson's bottled [redacted] Ale, and Barclay and Co.'s Brown Stout in Cask and Bottle.

Apply to Mr. *Anderson, Purser* at his Godown opposite *Bhiccajee Merjee's* Shop.

The above articles to be disposed of for ready money only, and when once removed from the Godown cannot be returned.

Bombay, 15th June 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 24th Instant
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN
MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY articles of Household furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, Queen's and China-ware; and a variety of other articles, wearing Apparel &c. &c. The effects of an Officer deceased.

At 12 o'clock will be sold, a Pony with Saddle and Bridle, the property of the Officer deceased; and likewise several other Horses &c.

Also a beautiful Saddle Horse, nearly 15 hands high, 4½ years old, sound and free from vice; if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

Same day they also will sell by Public Auction, an elegant small Sextant by Gilbert, in a Mahogany case, & a small Medecine chest, the property of the late Major R. Bentley, deceased.

Bombay, 21st June 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWN
IN MEADOWS STREET No. 36,
Under the House of Mr Reginaldo
OPPOSITE MONACKJEE WATCHMAKER,
A SMALL QUANTITY
OF

French GENUINE WINES,

JUST IMPORTED
BY THE BRIG GUIDE,
CONSISTING OF

CLARET Chateau Lafitte, per Box of one dozen bottles	..	Rs.	20
Ditto Gruau La Rose	do.	do.	.. 24
Frontignac	do.	do.	.. 24
Real Cognac Brandy	.. do.	d	... 18
Sherry Ratafia per dozen pint bottles			20
Real Eau de Cologne per dozen			12
Bordeaux Anizette per basket of two large bottles			7

Bombay 22d June 1822.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE 22D JUNE INSTANT,
AT 4 o'CLOCK IN THE
Afternoon, in Town,
AT THE
PREMISES BELONGING
TO THE
ESTATE OF THE LATE
MR. LUIS BARRETTO,
OPPOSITE TO MR. GAMA'S
MEDICAL REPOSITORY
IN MEADOW STREET.

AN upper Roomed Messuage or Tenement No. 35 with all buildings, stable, &c. thereto belonging, and occupied for an office by the late MR. ROZARIO de QUADROS.

Another upper roomed messuage or Tenement next to the above, No. 36, with all the buildings, offices, & appurtenances thereto belonging. & in which at present is living Mr. Reginald de Noronha.

The Houses may be seen at any time previous the day of the Sale, on applica- to Sir Roger de Faria & Co. where further part culars relating to the Sale of the Hous s may be learn[illegible] condi ions to be [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

મીશતર•ખુબશા•બારેતોનાં • મીલકતોમાં
નાં•ધેકરો•શ્રી•ફોટમાં•મીડોશા•બશટરી
દમાં•મીશતર•ગામાનાં•દવાખાનાં•આગા
બધે•તે•ફેહલ•લખેલા•ધેકરો•તેજબજાગા•
કુપર•વેચશે *

આલનુ•ધેકર•એફ•નંબર ૩૫ નુ•તબે
લા•તથા•જેકંઇ•એ•ધેકર•શાકે•બાંધેલુછે
તે•શાકે•જે•રીતે•કમણંછે•તે•રીતજ•વે
ચશે•તથા•કેમાં•આગાલ•મરનાર•રોજાર
દે•કુમાદરોશ•ની•કાશીશ•કતી—બીજુ•
આલનુ•ધેકર•એફ•નંબર ૩૬ નુ•તબેલા
તથા•કાશીશ•શાકે•તથા•એ•ધેકર•કુપ
ર•લખેલા•ધેકરની•પાશેછે•અને•કેમાંક
મણં•રીજનાલ•દે•નુરંનબો•રેકેછે•તેબની•
વેચશે—એ•ધેકરો•જે•ઘણીને•જોવા•કો
એ•તે•ઘણી•બો•એ•વેચાણનાં•દીનની
અગાકુ•કરએફ•દારે•તથા•કરએફ•વખ
તે•શરારાજર•દે•ફેરીઆ•તથા• કુમપની
ને•અલેઆથી•દેખાડશે•તથા•એનાં•વેચાં
ણની•બોલી•તથા•વગત•વાર•વેચતી•
વખતે•જાણ•કરશે *

તા• ૧ લી•જુન ૧૮૨૨

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE HOUSE SITUATE AT THE CORNER
OF
NISBETT LANE
ON THE BYCULLA ROAD,
NEARLY OPPOSITE
HUNTLY LODGE,
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th Instant,
AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS,

A VALUABLE Assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Fashionable Couches, Chairs, Tables, Carpets: Wines &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

If not previonsly disposed of by private contract, a handsome Bengal built Chariot nearly new, a capital Buggy and Horse, and two capital Saddle Horses, viz. a Bay Arab Horse of great power and activity, perfectly quiet and temperate, and a light Chesnut Arab, just arrived from the Gulph, untried, but said to be from Katif.

Catalogues may be had on application.

N. B.—The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 22d June 1822.

Shapoorjee Sorabjee

NESBITT LANE.

MOST respectfully begs to acquaint his Customers and the public in general, that he has purchased the following Investment of Captain J. Walker of the ship Macqueen, which he has exposed for sale at his shop, corner of Nesbitt Lane viz.,

Pale Ale in Cask from Hodgson 125 Rupees per Cask, best York Ham, Pine, Chesire, and Stiltone Cheese, spiced Salmon, Herrings, Oilman stores of different sorts, Port Wine in quart and pint bottles from Harper and Bell, Claret from Clark 35 Rupees per dozen, Cognac Brandy and Hollands Gin from Harper and Bell, Rum, Bottle Fruit, Jam, Jelly, Raspberry Vinegar, Comfits and Cocoa from Hoffman, Perfumery of different sorts from Eristow, Gentlemen and Ladies' Gloves, also Leather Breeches from Hardwicke, superfine Russia Duck Trowsers, Boots and [illegible] Stunt, Shoe Brushes, sad- Millroy, Ivory handle Cut- lated Ware from Mortimer, from Nash, Haberdashery fine broad Cloth, Ladies n Pieces, superfine long loths, Flannel, Blankets, , Ladies' work Boxes, n and flower Seeds, Bloom Raisins, and Currants, Turkey Figs and Prunes, Macaroni and Isinglass, Pearl Barley, Soda Powder, & Sedlitz Powder from Gordon and Graham; all in very high preservation, also Stationery of different sorts, Cards, Books, Beads, Morocco Leathers, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 21st *June* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT BALCRUSTNA DADAJEE and MORASHWER DHACKJEE the Son and Attorney of DHACKJEE DADAJEE, having agreed to sell and dispose of his dwelling House and its appurtenances situate in *Ragoonath Dadajee's* Street within the Town Walls of Bombay near to Rampart Road, to DORABJEE MANOCKJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchant; should any Person or Persons have any Interest, Claim or Demand in or to the premises, he or they must give notice thereof to the said DORABJEE MANOCKJEE within 20 days from the date hereof, otherwise all claims thereon will be precluded.

Bombay 21st June 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીમાંથી•આપીએછેજે
બાલકૃશ્ણટના•દાદાજી•તથા•ધાકજી•
દાદાજીનો•છોકરો•તથા•વકીલનાંમેમો

રેશર•ધાકજી•એ•લોકો•પોતે•રાજી•થઇ
ને•પોતાનુ•રેકેવાનુ•ધેકર•એફ•પારશી•
દોરાબજી•માંણેકજી•શ્રી•મુબઇનાં•વે પા
રીને•વેચીદ્યછે—એ•ધેકર•શ્રી•ફોટમાં•
રઘુનાઠ•દાદાજીનાં•ઓફોલામાં•ફોટેફોટ
આગાલછે—એ•કુપર•કરએફ•નોફ • અ
ગર•લોકોનો•દાબો•અગર•લેકેહ્યુ•અગર
ફોજનો•ભાગ•પોચતો•હોએતો•તે•ઘણી
ઓએ•આજથી•દીન ૨૦ નીમુદતમાં•
આવીને•દોરાબજી•માંણેકજીને•ખબર•આ
પે•તેઆરપછી•એ•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•ન
હી—તારીખ ૨૧ મી•જુન ૧૮૨૨ *

Advertisement.

MORASHWER DHACKJEE has for Sale, a Bay Horse of the breed of the Cape of Good Hope, in his stable behind his dwelling House situated without the Town Walls of Bombay on the Parell Road, belonging to a Gentleman proceeded to England. The Horse is 5 years old, perfectly steady and sound. For further particulars enquire of *Morashwer Dhackjee*, by applying to whom the animal may be view.

Bombay 22d June 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, ...	doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

Cawasjee Nowrojee,

GIRGAUM, NEAR THE POLICE OFFICE,

MOST respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has lately embarked in the business of Coach Maker, of which he has acquired a most thorough knowledge by many years employment; he also keeps a Livery Stable where conveyances are let out to hire at the undermentioned rates.

Carriage and pair per day ..	Rs.	10
Shigaram and pair ditto		10
Buggy and Horse		6
Pair Horses without Carriage		7
Buggy Horse ditto		4
Carriage & Shigaram without Horses		3
Buggy without Horse		2

Bombay 22d June 1822.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY Capital Billiard Table, in excellent order, the Property of the Officers of H. M. 65th Regt. dimensions 12 feet by 6 feet. Particulars as to the price &c. may be known on application to KEMPT AND CO.

Bombay, 22d June 1822.

SALE POSTPONED.

IN consequence of the wet weather the whole of the Goods advertized for Sale at the Godown of T. *Mollison*, in Hummum street, are not landed. The sale is therefore unavoidably postponed till Wednesday next.

Bombay, 22d June 1822.

BAXTER & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their customers and the public, that they have now for sale the undermentioned articles, principally imported per the H C. Ship Orwell and other recent arrivals, viz. Hodgson's October Pale Ale in Hhds. and Bottles, and Brown Stout, Martell's Cognac Brandy, Schedam Hollands Gin in Casks and Cases, fine old Jamaica Rum, English and French Clarets, Champaigne, Hock, Port and Sherry Wines, with Cherry and Raspbery Brandy Rum, Shrub, and Liquors, from the most approved Houses; Oilmen's Stores, consisting of Hams, Pine Cheese, Salted and Spiced Salmon, Red and Pickled Herrings, Salt Cod, Ling, and Cod Sounds, a few small Kegs prime Jews Beef. Ox Tongues, and Irish Butter; in Jars; Pickles, and Sauces; Confectionary from Hoffman; a general assortment preserved Soups, Biscuits, Rusks, Spice Nuts, Bloom Raisins, &c. &c. Silk, Cotton & Lambs-Wool Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c. &c. Imperial Military Hessian and Wellington Boots, Walking and Dress Shoes, with a few pair of Ladies Fancy Sattin, Silk and Kid Shoes; Umbrellas, Superfine Camlet & Plaid Clokes with Capes and Clasps lined with Shallon; Blankets of Sizes, Flannels, Cloths, and Kerseymeres a variety. A few pair of very rich dress Gold and Silver Acorn Epaulets, as worn by His Majesty and Officers on the Staff, Gold and Silver Braid Sword Knots, and also the new Regulation Crimson Girdle Sashes for Infantry or Cavalry Officers, with silk Cords and Tassels; Black and Buff Waist and Shoulder-Belts; Town made Buck, Doe, Woodstock and Kid Gloves; superfine Cocked Hats, richly trimmed with gold and silver to the King's order for Cavalry or staff Officers, with very rich embroidered star loops, rich Bullion Tassels, Cockades, &c. with tin cases; Regimental Infantry Caps trimmed with rich gold and silver lace, stars, scales, Cockades, &c. with lutestring silk covers and Hackle Feathers; Children's fine soft Beaver Hats and Feathers; seal skin Foraging Caps; Town made Regimental Light Infantry swords with joint shells, staff ditto very light with spare steel scabbards for field officers, Light Dragoons Regimental steel sabres, mamaluke Hilts and cross guards; Saddlery, consisting of a few very excellent military, hunting, racing and ladies saddles, Chariot, Curricle and Buggy Harness, Tandem, Hunting and Jockey Whips, Horse Regency Clothing and the approved patent spring spur; Savigny's fine Cutlery and carving Instruments with table and dessert in double and single sets complete in handsome Mahogany and cedar cases; Portable tool chests and dressing cases with every requisite. Stationery of all kinds, excellent drawing paper, Bristol boards, Books, color boxes, Palmer's patent Pens, fashionable playing and visiting Cards &c. &c. An extensive assortment of rich cut Glass consisting of 6 and 8 light chandeliers with cut and beautifully painted shades; painted, frosted and cut table and wall Shades with vase lamps; and also a few elegantly painted Floor cloths for rooms of about 50 by 21 feet, and for verandahs and stair cases of ¼ width from 26 to 28 yards in length. Messrs. Baxter & Co. beg leave also respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency, that they have opened for sale, on Commission, an assortment of handsome straw split and fancy Bonnets trimmed to the prevailing fashion; and on Monday they expect to

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

display the consignment of millinery from "Madame Venables", from the taste of which they hope a ready sale, as they will be priced as low as possible to effect a Remittance.

Bombay 22d June 1811.

DROUET'S

PATENT EIGHT KEYED

FLUTE,

SILVER MOUNTED, IN CASE,

WITH

NICHOLSON'S

Celebrated Beauties of Music

IN 4 VOLUMES:

ALSO

A COUPLE OF

NEAT AND SWEET TONED

MUSICAL BOXES

BY JOUBERT ET FILS:

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

At Messrs. BAXTER&Co's Rooms.

Bombay 22d June 1822.

SALE BY AUCTION

THURSDAY the 27th Instant,

AT.

MESSRS. BAXTER & Co.

A CASE of coarse Cutlery; a Case of Glassware, Table shades & Goblets; some rejected Hams, Cheese, Beer, and Groceries fit for immediate use: also a Pipe of Brandy, a Pipe of Hollands and Puncheon of Rum, which will be sold in five Gallons Lots for the accommodation of Purchasers. At one o'clock, several saddle & Buggy Horses; &, if not previously disposed of, a Bengal built Shigram with a pair of arab Horses well matched & a fast goers.

Bombay 22d June, 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all & singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JAMES BLAIR, late of Bombay, Baker, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.)

Bombay 14th June 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Lieutenant Charles Bernard Parker*, late in the Military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. Richard Woodhouse*).

Bombay, 14*th June* 1821.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Captain GODWIN PONSBORNE SEWARD, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. Richard Woodhouse*), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 14*th June* 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Atorney, Respondentia Bonds of Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto of Block, Bills of Leading.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH JUNE 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, when parties of Sepoys passing ferries on duty, which may be farmed out to individuals under this Presidency, a certificate of the numbers passed from the Commissioned or Non-commissioned Officers in charge, be a sufficient document to ensure the disbursement of the charge thus incurred, and that it be presented to the nearest Collector for payment.

For transport of troops across the harbour on duty, an application must be preferred to the Quarter-master General of the Army from the Commanding Officers of Corps, stating the number of men to be accommodated.

Bombay Castle, 14*th June* 1822.

The following promotion is ordered to take place.

European Regiment.

Ensign R. J. Crozier, to be Lieutenant Vice Dardis deceased, Date of Rank 10th June 1822.

The furloughs granted to Captain Elwood of the 5th Regiment N. I. on the 21st February last, and to Lieut. J. Forbes of the 10th Regiment on the 6th, are cancelled at their own requests.

The General Order dated the 4th instant, allowing Captain Elder to return to his Regiment, and appointing Captain Morison to officiate as Barrack Master, and that of the 7th placing Assistant Surgeon Brydon at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, are also cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 15*th June* 1822.

The under mentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeons having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ships Buckinghamshire and Castle Huntly, the former on the 10th and the latter on the 11th instant, and having produced the Certificates of their appointments to this Establishment, are admitted from those dates, and the Cadets for the Infantry promoted to Ensigns; Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry,

Messrs. Thomas Edwards Taylor,
" William Lang,
" William Unwin,
" Richard Stark,
" Frederic Alex. Arnaud.
" William Scott Adams,
" Francis Nathaniel Benton Tucker,
" Henry Wood,—Arrived in the Ship Buckinghamshire on the 10th instant.
" George Huntly Gordon,
" Charles Alexander Stewart,—Arrived in the Ship Castle Huntly on the 11th instant.
" George Macdonel,—Arrived in the Ship Buckinghamshire, on the 10th instant.
" George Stephens Brown,
" Horatio Forbes,—Arrived in the Ship Castle Huntly, on the 11th instant.

Medical Establisment.

Mr. Andrew Mackell,—Arrived in the Ship Castle Huntly, on the 11th instant.

Mr. Dawson James Powell, whose appointment was announced in the 4th para. of the Hon'ble Court's dispatch dated the 5th of December last, having also arrived in the Buckinghamshire, and produced a certificate of his having attained the prescribed age, *he is likewise admitted on the Establishment*; his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of letters from the Hon'ble Court in the Military department, dated 30th January, and 27th February 1822, and their separate letter of the 27th February.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated the 30th January 1822.

PARA. 2. We have permitted the undermentioned officers of your Establishment to remain in England until the month of July next; viz.

Captain John Moor.
Lieut. Robert Pouget.

3d. We have resolved to appoint the further number of 28 Infantry Cadets for your Presidency of the present season.

4th. We have permitted Mr. Andrew Mackell, to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

5. We have appointed Mr. Francis Baring Berkley Keene, now at your Presidency, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, the friends of Mr. Keene having produced to us the required Certificates of his age; we direct, upon your being satisfied that he is not the son of a Native Indian or exceptionable in any other respect; that you admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 27th February 1822.

PARA. 2d. Having had occasion to forward to Bengal several orders which are applicable to your Presidency, we transmit Copies of them in the Packet, and we desire that they may be strictly attended to viz.

PARA. 2d. and 7th of Military letter of 30th May 1821.

" 32d. & 51st and 162d. & 9d of Military letter of 31st October 1821.

3d. We have lately forwarded to Bengal a few Copies of a work on the formation and repair of Roads, recently published in this Country by Mr. McAdam, with the idea, that some of the suggesting contained in it may be found applicable to the making and repair of roads in India.

4th. We now forward to you Three Copies of the same work.

5th. You will observe from paras. 70th & 74th of our Military letter to the Government of Bengal dated the 22d August 1821 (Copy of which is enclosed) that we have concurred in a Suggestion for providing small libraries for the European soldiers serving on the Establishment of that Presidency, we shall be glad to receive your sentiments on the utility of providing similar libraries for the European troops serving under your Government.

6th. We have permitted the undermentioned officer of your Establishment to remain a further time in England vizt.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. William Wilkins until the month of September next; and Surgeon Thomas Coats until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of next season 1822 | 23 —

Extract Military Letter to Bengal dated 30th May 1821.

Court's attention requested with reference to their orders of 14th April 1813 | 162 | directing any instance of the mal treatment of Natives by European officers to be brought to their particular notice, to the annexed Extracts from the Govt. Gazette relative to the arraignment trial and sentence of Ensign Charles A. C. Hodges in the Supreme Court for Manslaughter, Mr. Hodges was admitted into the service on 31st July 1819 and since that period has been twice tried before the Supreme Court of Judicature, as will appear from the appendix which document it is hoped will afford sufficint information to enable the Court to pass a finia decision on his case, and to communicate the same before the expiration of his imprisonment.

2d. We much approve of your having brought this case to our early notice.

3d. From the documents to which reference is made, the conduct of Ensign Charles Hodges appears to have been of the most wanton and unprovoked description, and this does not appear to have been the first offence of a similar character of which that Officer had been guilty.

4th. With a view to mark our sense of such atrocities, with a view to the protection of the people committed to our care; as well as with a view to the protection of the honor, happiness and safety of our Officers themselves, We direct that Ensign C. Hodges be dismissed from our service, and sent to England, immediately on the expiration of his imprisonment.

5th. We also direct that our displeasure may be made known to Ensign Bracken, who appears to have been implicated in the transaction in question; and that he be cautioned to be more circumspect in future.

6th. Having signified our resolutions upon the immediate case before us (the occurrence of which we had hoped our orders of 14th April 1813) paragraphs 160th a 2) and 20th October 1815) paragraphs 110th a 12) would have prevented), We desire that you will take immedirte measures for making our orders of the 14th April 1813 and 20th October 1815, as well as those now transmitted to you, known to our Military Servants.

7th We wish to suggest to you the propriety of communicating a printed copy of our orders on this subject to every Cadet upon his first arrival in India, with an injunction to abstain on all occasions from taking the Law into his own hands.

Extract Military Letter to Bengal, Dated 31st Octo. 1821.

335 a 70n the claim preferred by Lieut. Colonel Prother who commanded a Field Force in the Concan during the last Campaign, to be exempted from the G. O. by the Governor general of 8th April 1818, directing that all prize captured since October 1817 should be equally shared by the whole army. Government were decidedly of opinion that Col. Prother's Force were entitled to divide among themselves without the participation of any other division the lawful prize which they had made, not considering that it formed a part of the grand combined army On the further question submitted by the Bombay Government relative to the ornaments of Pagodas, Government directed that they were not to be considered as prize nor touched on any account.

32d. We approve of your decision respecting the ornaments of Pagodas.

33d. We think it proper however distinctly to convey to you some general sentiment on the subject of prize, which we observe you, upon this and other occasions, denominate Lawful prize previously to any grant from the Crown or from us.

34th. All Booty captured from an Enemy by the Company's Troops alone, becomes the property of the Company by virtue of the Letters Patent from the Crown, dated 14th Jan. 1758. All Booty captured from an Enemy by a force of which His Majesty's Troops form a part is the property of the Crown, and no right to any part of such Booty is, in either case, vested in the Troops capturing it, except by special grant from us in the first case, or the Crown on the second.

35 We accordingly think it proper to direct that, in future no Booty taken from an Enemy shall be called or considered as lawful Prize or, the proceeds thereof in any way appropriated or distributed, without our previous sanction, or that of the Crown in cases were the Royal sanction is legally requisite, but that all such Booty or the value arising from the sale of it, be set apart and deposited in our Treasuries, and a correct account taken of it and transmitted to us by the earliest practicable opportunity to await our decision or the decision of the Crown as the case may require.

514th. The Agents of Capt. Fitzclarence an Aid de Camp to the Governor General sent to England with despatches, authorised to receive his Pay and allowances until further orders or until a successor shall be appointed.

162d. Our sentiments and orders respecting the Deputation of officers to England were communicated to you in our Military Letter of the 30th March 1819.

163d. We now inform you that we will not grant or sanction Indian allowances to any officer whatsoever, Civil, Military, Medical or Marine, whether belonging to His Majesty's or our own Forces, after his arrival in England, and we direct that if such allowances have been granted to any officers belonging to, or drawing Pay at your Presidency, they be discontinued from the date of your receipt of this Letter. Any allowances drawn after that date, in contravention of this order, we direct to be refunded.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 27th February 1822.

1st. We have appointed Mr. Charles James Fox Potteager, now at your Presidency, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, provided he is not the son of a Native Indian, that he is not under the age of 16, or above 22 years, or exceptionable in any other respect; upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars you will admit him a Cadet, and administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the Company.

Bombay Castle 19th June 1822.

Colonel Willoughby Cotton, Aid-de-Camp to the King, and Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's 47th Regiment, having arrived from England, is appointed to the command of the troops at Poonah on his joining at that station.

Bombay Castle 17th June, 1822.

The appointment by Lieut. Colonel Turner, of Lieut. and Quarter Master Barlow, of the 1st | 12th Reg. N. I. to succeed Lieut. Du Veinet, in superintending the erection of the public buildings at Rajcote, is sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council directs that the remain of the Portuguese Militia be still retained under the Town Major's orders, the Adjutant remaining on his former allowances until they are finally disbanded.

The pay of the Serjeants and Corporals to be reduced to that of Havildars and Naiks of the regular Infantry.

Bombay Castle 18th June, 1822.

The following alterations have been sanctioned in the divisions placed under Superintending Surgeons.

That part of the Deccan force stationed within the territories of the Raja of Sattara to be transferred to the Medical Superintendence of the Superintending Surgeon of the Concan.

The Head Quarters of the Superintending Surgeon of the Baroda Division, as also that of the Medical Storekeeper, to be transferred to Kaira.

The troops at Baroda to be placed under the inspection of the Superintending Surgeon of the Surat Division, whose Circuit will thereby be extended to the line of the Mahee River.

The designation of the Superintending Surgeon of Kaira to be altered to that of Superintending Surgeon of the Northern or North Western Division of Guzerat.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN;
Chief Secretary

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 22D JUNE 1822.

Owing to the late heavy rains, the Swallow has not been able to complete her loading so soon as was intended; but we are informed that she is now expected to be quite ready for sea by the 30th instant.

The ship Milford, from this port for London, made the African coast on the 22d March, and on the following day had very boisterous weather for 24 hours. She went into Table Bay on the 1st April, sailed again on the 7th, arrived at St. Helena the 22d, and proceeded on her voyage the following day. On the 19th February, in about S. Lat. 5° 28 E. Long. 82° 31, she spoke the ship Cornwallis from Calcutta bound to the Mauritius, with rice. On the 30th March she spoke the Catherine of Boston bound to Salem. The Orient had been put under quarantine at the Cape in consequence of some cases of small pox on board of her; she was to sail on the 8th March. It was reported at the Cape that the Marquis of Huntly would succeed the Marquis of Hastings, and that Lord Somerset was to be removed to a better Government in the West Indies. Mrs. Heude, a passenger, died on boar the Milford on the 24th February; all the other passengers were well at St. Helena. The Milford was expected to reach London by the 10th June at latest.

The report of the loss of the George Home, we believe to be a vile fabrication. It originated in a story told by a fellow who had been engaged to go home as servant to one of the passengers; & who accounted for his being in Bombay, by a statement that he had, with some others, escaped from the ship when in great danger amongst some sand banks off

Surat, and that he concluded the ship must be lost. The fellow has, however, absconded since he was first interrogated; and we believe that he never sailed from this port in the ship with his master.

We have heard from good authority that the resignation of our present Governor General has been accepted, that the Noble Marquis goes home in October, and that Mr. Canning is certainly coming out as his successor.

This arrangement is also mentioned in the last Calcutta Government Gazette in a way that leaves no doubt of its being true.

We have also heard that Mr. Justice Bayley or Mr. Justice Holroyd, is to be Chief Justice at Calcutta, and Mr. Serjeant Blossett at Madras. The Calcutta Government Gazette, however, states that Sir Thomas Jarvis has actually been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of that Presidency.

The death of Sir W. Evans was known in England just before the March ships sailed

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The drawing of the Third Bombay Town Hall Lottery closed on Monday last. The lack of Rupees fell to an unsold ticket, in the hands of Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co, purchasers the of the Lottery.

We insert with pleasure the following Correspondence.

On Board the Castle Huntly, approaching Bombay harbour, 11th June 1822.

DEAR SIR.

On the occasion of our approaching separation, we request permission to convey to you, a testimony of the high estimation in which we have regarded your kind deportment towards us; as well as for the very handsome, and liberal treatment we have experienced.

These being our sentiments in a private point of view, we beg leave to observe that in a public one also, we have been highly gratified; as the good order, regularity, and discipline in your ship was so conspicuous, that it could not but add infinitely to the comfort, and happiness of every individual on board during the passage from England to Bombay: and to commemorate the sentiments of esteem we entertain towards you, we have to request your acceptance of a Piece of Plate, which we shall order to be prepared, and delivered to you in London as a token of our regard.

To our unfeigned feelings of esteem, we beg leave to add our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

We have the honour to remain
Dear Sir,
Your most Obedient Humble Servants,
(Signed) Donald Mackay, Lieut. Col. 67th Regiment.
John Leckie,
A. Leckie,
A. D. Leckie,
R. L. Leckie,
A. N. Shaw,
Thos. Knox, Ensign 67th Regt.
W. C. Andrews,
Chas. A. Stewart,
E. H. Townsend,
Thos. Byrne, Ensign 67th Regt.
J. W. Langford,
H. Gordon,
Andrew Mackell,
Horatio Forbes,
A. S. Le Messurier,
George S. Brown,
Frederick H. Reeves,
Nugent Kerkland,
Walter Hunter,
William Clerk,

To
CAPT. H. A. DRUMMOND,
Commanding H. C. Ship Castle Huntly,

On Board, H. C. Ship Castle Huntly, 11th June 1822.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your letter with feelings of real satisfaction, since it assures me, that my endeavours to render you comfortable whilst on board the H. C. S. Castle Huntly has not been ineffectual.

But in every society a reciprocal good feeling must exist to produce that harmony so essential to the happiness of all our intercourse, permit me to express how materially this has been promoted by your own correct, and friendly behaviour.

I shall accept with great pleasure, and indeed with some degree of pride, your proposed testimony of regard; and with unfeigned sincerity, I trust you may be blessed with health to enjoy the fullest success, which I hope will accompany you in your various pursuits through life.

I have the honour to be
Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,
(Signed) H. A. DRUMMOND,
Commanding H. C. S. Castle Huntly.

To
LIEUT. COL. MACKAY,
AND THE PASSENGERS,
On Board, the H. C. Ship Castle Huntly.

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—June 14th H. C. Ship Orwell, Captain Thomas Sandes, from St. Helena.

DEPARTURES.—June 14th Ship Charlotte Captain James Stevenson, to China.

15th, Portuguese Ship St. Antonio Commander J. F. de Oliveira, to Macao.

Do. Ship Fenix, Commander Manoel Francisco Marques, to Macao.

16th, Imaum's Ship Antelope, Nacqudah Mohomed bin Ally, to Penang,

20th, Ship Royal Charlotte, Captain Wm. Howell, to China.

21st, Brig Nelly, Commander James Newsom, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 1st, Henry (French) Plapiard, from Bourdeaux 6th December and Pondicherry 30th May; do. Bark George, J. Poulson, from Cochin 5th, Alleppe 9th, Quilon 12th, and Point de Galle 25th May; H. M. Ship Leander, Chas. Richardson, from a Cruize; do. Brig George the Fourth, P. Barbett, from Batticalou 22d, Trincomalie 27th, and Karical 30th May; 4, H. M. Schooner Cochin, Twynan, from Trincomalie; do. Juliana, Jas. Webster, from Rangoon 7th May.

DEPARTURES.—June 1st Brig Junk Briesda, V. Ramos, for Rangoon; 2, Ship Udny, Thos. Woodly, for Calcutta; 3, Ship Ganges, W. Chivers, for London; do. Ship Upton Castle, W. Morgan, for Calcutta; do. Ship Portsea, Worthington, for Rangoon; 4, H. M. Ship Leander Chas. Richardson, on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 25. H. C. Ship David Scott, William Hunter, from England 4th January, and the Cape of Good Hope 25th March; Ship Belle Alliance, W. Rolfe, from London 4th January, Portsmouth, and last from Madras. Ship John Bull, D. Orman, from Van Dieman's Land 7th March. Passengers per David Scott,: From London. Mr. Richard Udny, writer; Mr. William Revery Milford, Mr. Mr. Martin, T. West, Mr. Joseph Peacocke, Mr. W. T. Savary, and Mr. F. V. McGrath Cadets; Mr. Henry Edward Jermyn free mariner; Mr. Brooke Smith, Pilot service; Mr. Henry Norris H, C. Recruit. From the Cape of Hope. Mrs. Evans; Mrs. Hardman; Mrs. Piper and two Children; Mrs Southall and two Children; Mrs. Hopper; Miss Hopper; Mr. Henry Wood; Major Thomas Evans; Brevet Major M. Forster; Captain C. J. Hardman; Captain Hugh Piper; Captain Richard Birch; Captain Lucas; Lieutenant John Magill; Lieut. Edward Hopper; Lieut. George Mackay; Lieut. J. H. Law; Lieut. A. K. Hurton; Lieut. Robert Matthew; Ensign J. S. Torrens; Quarter Master Thomas Southall; Assistant Surgeon William Dempster; 434 Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.

Passengers per Belle Alliance, from London.---Miss Wiggens; Miss Comyns; Miss Goodinge; Mr. G. Gough, Civil Service; Captain T. Blast, H. C. Bombay Marine; Mr. H. Stove, Mr. H. Boscawen, Cadets; Mr. H. Hickey, Free Merchant; Mr. John George; Mr. David George; Mr. R. Limond; Mr. J. Reddall; Mr. T. Waghorn, Pilot Service;---from Madras---Captain and Mrs. Sanderson; Mr. R. Staples; Mr. A. Pittar.

May 26. Ship Hindoostan, Chas. Kirkwood. from Liverpool 4th January. Ship Ernest, P. Deville, from the Mauritius 25th March. *Passengers per Hindoostan.*---Mr. E. Ronald, Mr. M. F. M'Crain Ronald, M. R. Ronald, Merchonts.

Passengers per Ernest,---Captain Lemelle, Captain Doret.

The brig Lady Farquhar returned from sea, dismasted off Madras 17th instant.

May 28th Ship Stanmore, Chas. Gray, from South America 8th February, and Sincapore 7th May.

May 29th Ship Elizabeth, Joseph Keys, from Bombay 24th April, Tellicherry, and Calicut 7th May, French Brig Seythe, H. M. Savagne, from Mauritius 27th April.

Passengers per Elizabeth.—from Bombay, Mrs. Exshaw.

May 30. Alexander R. Dickie from Batavia April 4.

DEPARTURES.]—Ship Windsor Castle, Simon Lee, for Penang, Portaguese Ship Pro. Rey do Reino Unido, F. P. de Lemos for Macao.

May 24. Ship Mary Ann Sophia R. Cornfoot, for the Eastward.

May 24. Ship Lady Flora, G. Vine, to complete her cargo for the Isle of France.

May 28. Brig Helen, J. Rawson, for Sincapore. Ship Eliza, R. H. Gibson, for the Isle of France.

Vessels gone to sea. May 22. John Barry, Cantabria (Spanish) and Harriet.

May 23. Janet Hutton.

May 26. Mary Ann, Ceres, and Alfred.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour. May 27. St. Thiago Maior, Pro. Rey de Reino Unido, Henry Porcher, Windsor Castle, Lady Flora and Mary Ann Sophia.

At Kedgeree. Duke of Bedford.

At the New Anchorage H. M. Sloop Curlew H. C. ships Earl of Balcarras, and Sir David Scott, and the Harriet.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday the 18th instant at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. N. Wade, Mr. Sub-Conductor John Norton of the Gun carriage Manufactory to Miss Anne Mackenzie.

BIRTHS.—On the 15th instant at Colabah, Mrs. Leggett, of a daughter.

On the 19th Instant the Lady of the Revd. Henry Jeffreys, Matoongha Chaplain of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Ponoah on the night of the 14th instant at half past 11th o'clock, Cornet Thomas Spencer, of the 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry. The circumstances connected with the death of this promising young officer are truly distressing; and serve to prove how we may be cut off when least expected. He was taking his usual evening's ride in rude health 29 hours only prior to his decease, and the first intimation given of his fatal accident was that of a Sepoy running into the mess house, stating an officer to be lying (as if dead) in the road. His Brother Officers on hearing this hastened to the spot and picked him up quite senseless. Several medical men were immediately called but the fall from his horse was so severe, that it baffled their efforts, as he neither spoke, nor indeed was he sensible from the time it occurred till the moment of his death. Thus terminated the existence of an excellent young man esteemed by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and followed him to the Grave with every mark of deep sorrow. His Funeral was attended by the Band of H. M. 47th Regiment and nearly the whole of the Officers and Gentlemen in the Cantonment.

On the 20th instant at Colabah the infant Daughter of Mr. Leggett.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, Mr. Michael Loughlin, a Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office, after having been in India upwards of forty years, constantly bespeckling the walks of the rankless classes of Indo-European Spherists! with all the pageant mottle of now "hay day" and then lack a day"! prospects.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 3d June Mr. Robert Newbigging, Son of the late Captain James Newbigging of North Britain, to Miss Charlotte Clarridge.

BIRTH.—On the 3d June, the Wife of Mr. Gregory Johnnick M'Kerfich of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 20th May Mrs. Henrietta M'Kenzie Robson, the Lady of Captain Felix Robson, of the 6th Madras In.

Recently at Poonamallee, of a very sudden illness, Brevet Major Captain Coultman of H. M. 59d Regiment—A very few days previously he had buried his Lady, who died of a long protracted illness—they have left 6 Children, four of whom were with their Parents at the time of their Death, wholly dependant upon the bounty of a benevolent Public.

At Masulipatam on the 17th May, suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Marjoribanks (relict of the late Mr. Michael Majoribanks, formerly Head Writer of the Provincial Court, in the Northern Division).

At Masulipatam on the 12th May, Mr. Anthony Pip.

On the 25th May, Mr. John Hatttersley.

At Trichinopoly, on the 29th May, Mr. Conductor John Lafondni, in charge of the Ordnance Department.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 21st May, Mr. P. Emmer, to Miss M. A. Bentley, the only daughter of John Bentley Esq. of Chowringhee.

On the 25th May Quarter Master Serjeant Daunt, to Mrs. Townsend.

At Meeruth, on the 25th of March last, Macartney Moore, Esq. C. S. to Miss Henrietta Halhed, youngest daughter of John Halhed, Esq. of Yately House, Hants.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th May, the Wife of Mr. Conductor J. Medlicott, of a daughter.

On the 6th May, between Ghauzeepore and Benares, Mrs. Mark Jones, of a daughter.

On the 7th May, the Lady of P. Jordan, Esq. of a Son.

On the 20th May, the wife of Mr. C. T. Martyr, Assistant at the General Post Office, of Twins, both boys, the youngest died on the 23d May.

On the 21st May, Mrs. Catherine Thompson, wife of the late Joseph Thompson, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 24th May, Mrs. Alexander Roderick, of a son.

On the 25th May, the Lady of Captain J. L. Tarvet, of a Son.

On the 26th May, the Lady of Captain Waterman of a Daughter.

On the 27th May, Mrs. H. Robert, of a Son and Heir.

At Jubbulpore, on the 19th May, the lady of Lieut. Malcolm Nicholson, of a daughter.

At Bellary, on the 7th May the Lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Patna, On Sunday, the 19th May, the Lady of Richard Milbank Tilghman, Esq. of the C. S. of a Daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 16th May, the Lady of William Wickham Cowell, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Delhi, on the 13th May the Lady of Lieut. Earle of the Pioneers, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 25th May, the Lady of Captain Edward C. Sneyd, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Sultanpore, Benares. on the 19th May, the Lady of Major Tombs, 1st Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 20th May, the Infant Daughter of Mr. C. Reboiro.

On the 24th May, Mrs. Sarah Wiseman, wife of Mr. John Wiseman.

On the 25th May, Mr. Thomas Kelly, H. C. Marine.

On the 26th May, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett.

At the Presidency, on the evening of Monday the 27th May, Henry Chastenay, Esq. Private Secretary to the Governor General, aged 25 years. As a Gentleman of the most unsullied principles, with a happy mixture of all the gentler virtues of humanity, interwoven with an inflexible and unbending integrity; as a Scholar and a man of talent whose attainments were as profound as they were useful; as a Public Servant of tried and undoubted worth; and as a Private Friend, whom to know was to honor and esteem; the Memory of Mr. Chastenay will be long and fondly cherished by a circle as wide as his own benevolence, and his premature death will be regretted deeply and sincerely by all who ever had an opportunity of knowing his living worth. His remains were attended to the grave on the evening of yesterday by a concourse of sorrowing friends, who evinced, by their presence of this mournful occasion, how extensively he was esteemed, how sincerely lamented; and illustrated the truth of that Divine sentence; "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches;—for the memory of the just shall be blessed; and with him the day of death is better than the day of his birth."

On the 28th May, Mrs. Maria Knox, the Lady of Brigadier A. Knox, of the 2d Regt. Native Cavalry; aged 27 years.

On the 27th May, Mr. John Jacob Bloemink.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.]—On the 6th January, at Rome; of a son and heir, Letitia Buonaparte Wyse, the lady of Thomas Wyse, jun., Esq. of the manor of St. John's, Waterford, Ireland: the ceremony of baptism was performed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, his eminence Cardinal Fesch, when he received the name of Napoleon: the sponsors were John Talbot, Esq., nephew and heir presumptive to the Earl of of Shrewsbury, and the Princess of Possedi.

DEATH.]—On the 1st Febuary, at Plymouth, after a short illness, Captain Sir Thomas Lavie, K. C. B., commanding his Majesty's ship Spencer, of 74 guns, leaving a widdow and ten children to deplore their irreparable loss. The memory of this highly distinguished officer will be for ever held dear by his surviving fellow-prisoner, to whom he rendered the most important services during his eight years captivity in France. He received the honour of knighthood on the capture, after a most gallant action, of the Guerriere, French frigate, of 54 guns, by the Blanche, of inferior size, during the time Earl Grey was at the head of the Admiralty. In the next years, he was cast away in the Blanche on the French coast, which put him in the power of the then ruler of France. He had afterwards conferred on him the distinguished Order of the Bath, and was Governor of the Royal Naval Asylum, at the time that establishment was put under the control of Greenwich Hospital.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, June 5, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee. } Nominal.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
18 per Cent. Remittable Paper: 14 to 15 do. Unremittable Do.

His Majesty's Ship Leander, Captain Richardson, C. B. bearing the Flag of His Excellency The Honorable Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart and K. C. B. arrived in the Roads on Saturday last.

The Leander sailed yesterday to the Northward.

The Ganges, Captain Chivers, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to England yesterday morning.

Passengers from Madras.—Mrs. Brown, Captain Fiott, 7th Regt. N. I.; and Dr. Daly.

From Calcutta for England.—Mr. Sissmore and Child, Mrs. Kniper, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Pollard; Miss Danna, Miss Kenny; Mr. Pollard, Major Bryant, Captain Mayne, H. M. 87th Regt.; Lieutenant Hockter, H. M. 87th Regt.; Mr. Davidson, Mr. Scott, Captain Scott, late of the Ship Lushington; Mr. Lever, Master Danna, Doctor Ryan.

Passengers by the Ganges from Calcutta for Madras—Colonel Stewart, H. M. 46th Regt. Lieut. Sewell, Artillery; Dr. Prendergast, Lieut. Russell and Mr. Deeds.

The Ship Upton Castle, from Bombay and Bourdeaux the 6th Covelong, Henry, from Bourdeaux and of December, last from Pondicherry,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Subscribers about to change their Stations, are rquested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Juliana, from Rangoon the 7th ultimo,—with H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, the Brigs Eugenia from the Mauritius, and George the Fourth from Ceylon, and the Bark George from the Malabar Coast and Ceylon, have arrived since our last report.

Passengers.—by the Bark George, Mrs. Poulson, Captain W. Harris, Country Service; Lieutenant G. Gray, M. Est.; Master W. Harris, Mr. D. Grant native, Mr. P. Goodman, late 2d Officer of the Ship Colombo; Mr. T. Griblame, 3d do. do.; F. Wellington, Carpenter of do.; J. Robins, Seaman do.

In addition to the Ganges, the Ships Bombay Merchant, Ulny, and Upton Castle, all for Calcutta, and the Portsea for Rangoon, have sailed since Thursday last.

[*Govt. Gaz. June 4th.*

The Weather was very boisterous at sea during last month—but this is commonly the case in May—the Ships navigating the Bay have been a good deal distressed by it—but we have not heard of any serious accidents. The heat at the Presidency has greatly moderated, in consequence of some Showers of rain having fallen to the westward.

Letters from the Isle of France, mention the arrival there on the 8th of April of H. M. S. Samarang, Captain Campbell, the accounts communicate the melancholy intelligence of the Death of Commissioner Upton,—eight days after the Samarang left Madras Roads.

It is understood that Mr. Harington, appointed a Member of the Bengal Government, comes out on the H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol; and that the Captain has received permission to call here on the way to Calcutta.

His Majesty's 64th Regiment marched out of the Fort on Tuesday morning for Bangalore, and were relieved by H M. 63d Regt.

[*Govt. Gaz. June 6th.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Col. Stewart, 46th Regt.; Lieut. C. S. Buxton, 1st Bat. 3d or P. Light Infantry; Lieut. G. Gray, 11th N. I.; Cornet H. A. Nutt, 7th Light Cav'; Ensign Henry Russell, 13th N. I.; Ensign J. Polland, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. N. I.; Acting Assistant Sur. Prendergast.

DEPARTURES.—Captain T. Youngson, 2d Bat. 24th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant R. Gibbings, Assistant Quarter Master General; Cornet T. Anderson, 4th Light Cavalry; Ensign O'Halloran, 69th Regiment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1822.—[SELL

Rs.	As.		Six per Cent.	Rs.	As.
Prem.				Prem.	
1813 to 1820	18	8	Loan Obligation	17	8
11	0	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821		10	8

Two large Box Packets by the Earl of Balcarras, were received at the General Post Office late on Monday night. They contained above eleven hundred letters, which were all put in circulation on Tuesday morning. Our readers will recollect that the Balcarras arrived at the New Anchorage on the 1st of May.

From private letters by the David Scott, we understand that the resignation of the Marquis of Hastings, as Governor General of India, was received by the Court of Directors on the 5th of December, with anxious regret, and that the Court offered to petition his Majesty to request a further continuance of his Lordship in the Government, but the wishes of the Noble Marquis were so decidedly expressed that His Majesty considered an infringement of them inadmissable, and they were at length reluctently complied with.

Information has also been received of the actual appointment of Mr. Canning to succeed the Marquis of Hastings, and that Mr. Canning was to embark for India about June.

Sir Thomas Jarvis has been appointed Chief Justice, in the room of Sir Edward East, & was expected to leave England in the Spring.

We regret to observe that the homeward bound Indiamen, the Grenville & Wellington, has been very sickly. They were spoken by the David Scott off the Cape in March, and almost all the children on board had been attacked by the Hooping Cough! happily nothing fatal had occurred. The Honorable J. E. Elliot had suffered much from indisposition, but was recovering, and Captain Blanchard and many others had also been unwell.

The Lady Farquhar returned from sea on the 25th instant, having been dismasted off Madras, on the 17th, in a tremendous gale of wind; and we now learn that the Charles Mills, Captain Wise, which left the Pilot on the 10th, bound to the Isle of France, was unfortunately lost on the same day. All the particulars we have yet receivd of this melancholy event are contained in the following report from the Bankshall, communicated by the Captain of a French Brig which has just arrived, from the Mauritius the 27th of April,

"At 11 30 A. M, on the 26th May, Black Pagoda bearing W. by N. distant about a leagues, observed a boat pulling off from the shore towards us; on the boat's coming alongside, she proved to be from the late unfortunate Ship Charles Mills, which vessel foundered on the morning of the 20th instant, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, after three days in a gale all round the Compass,—in lat. 15. 00. N. long 88. 30. West.—The following is a list of the survivors, viz.—Capt. Wise, Mr. Roberts. 2d Officer, 1 Gunner, 2 Seacunnies, 1 Seapoy, 1 boy.

"Sixty-six souls went down in the Ship:

INTELLIGENCE FROM PENANG. The David Clark left Penang on the 16th April, 1822. On the 18th the Marquis of Camden came in from Canton the 23d of March, with the intention of continuing in the Straits till July. By that opportunity intelligence was received of the price of Tea having fallen to the customary rates, but that the quantity for sale was extremely small and insufficient for loading the Camden for England.

The Kent, Kellie Castle, Charles Grant, Waterloo, Lowther Castle, and Bridgewater, had proceeded to England about the middle of March. The Atlas, General Kyd, Scaleby Castle and Vansittart, were to sail in a few days subsequent to the Camden's departure.

The accounts by the Camden were extremely unfavorable, we are sorry to say, as to the state of Mr. Cruttenden's health, no improvement having taken place since the receipt of the last intelligence by the General Harris.

The Cotton Market in China continued in the same depressed states as when the Harris sailed. Opium was looking up when the Camden came away. The old Benares Opium was selling on the West Coast of Sumatra at 2,460 dollars, and a small parcel of Malwah realized 1,900 in the Straits.

The Palmira from Bengal reached Penang on the 6th April after a tedious passage from the Sand Heads of 29 days, occasioned by baffling winds and calms in the latitude of above 10 North and 96 East longitude. The passengers speak in the highest terms of Capt. Lamb's attention, and of the excellency of his accommodations and table during the passage. The Palmira expected to sail in prosecution of her voyage to England about the 20th April, touching at Malacca, Sincapore and Batavia.

Mr. Rutherfort of the Medical Establishment had determined upon continuing at Penang for a few months, with the intention of afterwards proceeding to Bombay, and thence by an overland route to Europe through Persia, so soon as the season would admit. Mr. Butler the chief officer of the Marquis of Camden died at sea shortly after the ship's departure from China, from a mortification of the liver. Sir Stamford Raffles had been seriously indisposed at Bencoolen, and purposed a visit to Sincapore soon as his health was sufficiently recovered to undertake the journey.

All apprehension of the threatened invasion from the Quedas had entirely ceased, and the King continued his residence at Penang under the protection of the British Government.

Col. Dunkin of H. M. 34th Regt. came passenger to Penang from Madras on the David Clark, and arrived there the 4th of April. The Jemima from Sincapore reached Penang on the 11th of April to complete her lading for England whither she was to proceed direct in the course of a few days. The French ship Java which sailed from Bengal in company with the Palmira had disposed of the greater part of her cargo at Penang, and had afterward proceeded to the Isle of France. The Albion sailed for China on the 16th of April with a cargo of Ebony which promised a favorable return.

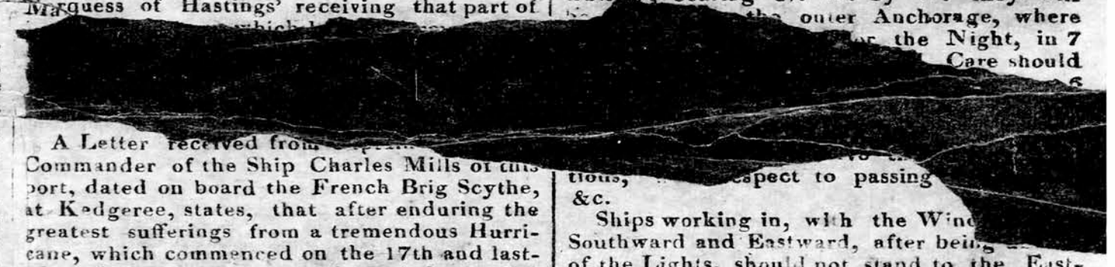
The Honorable Company's Treasury at Canton had been opened for Cash Subscriptions, payable by Bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors at 365 and 630 day's date—the former at the exchange of 4s. 8d. and the latter at 5s. the Spanish Dollar. This measure originated in the defalcations in the realizement of the proceeds on Bengal Produce, and consequently the usual subscriptions into the Public Treasury for Bills on the Supreme Government.

The subscriptions for bills on London, limited (we understand) to Six Lacs of Spanish Dollars, were immediately filled, but we apprehend that they will create a most unexpected demand on the Home Treasury, and that the disappointment arising from the partial failure of the Tea Crop will materially aggravate the inconvenience. The non-arrival of the cargoes looked for on the Harris and Camden (in the originally estimated value of this year's importations from China) will produce a a deficit to the extent of about £*** ***sterling.

John Trotter Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service and J. Scyburne Esq. purser of the Hon. Com. Ship General Harris, are passengers to Calcutta on the David Clark. They may be expected here daily. *John Bull.*

[*Govt. Gaz. May 13.*

Marquess of Hastings.—We have seen a letter from London under date the 6th of Dec. and from authority that cannot be questioned which states that the King had insisted on the Marquess of Hastings' receiving that part of



A Letter received from [illegible] Commander of the Ship Charles Mills of this port, dated on board the French Brig Scythe, at Kedgeree, states, that after enduring the greatest sufferings from a tremendous Hurricane, which commenced on the 17th and lasted until the 20th instant, the wind blowing from all quarters, his ship foundered, and the chief officer, Mr. Bell, (a most excellent young man) and 65 persons besides perished; the Charles Mills was in latitude 15' N. 85, 30' E. Captain Wise, his second officer, a Mr. Roberts, 1 Gunner, 2 Seacunnies, 1 Seapoy and a Boy, are the only persons saved, they were 5 days in the Boat before they made the land which they were unable to approach on account of the surf, when they were fortunately picked up by the French Brig Scythe, from Mauritius, bound to this Port, by whose commander and officers, they have been treated with the greatest kindness.—This is the same gale, in which the Lady Farquhar was dismasted, and we very much fear we shall hear of further damage done by it. Captain Ambrose of the Lady Farquhar states, that he should certainly have perished, if he had been manned by Lascars, and owes his safety, to the exertion of his European Crew.

The following Government Advertisments, are copied from the "African Court Calender," will, we hope be gratifying to our nautical readers.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of September next, a Flag-Staff will be erected on the Lion's Rump, for the purpose of communicating with ships entering Table Bay, by means of Captain Marriat's Code of Signals, now in general use in the Merchant Service.

Vessels approaching the land, have, therefore, only to make use of that Code, as directed for the purpose of either conveying, or receiving Communications to or from the Signal-Post on the Lion's Rump.

It is to be recollected that at this Flag-Staff, a Colonial Telegraph is also in use, but no mistake can arise there from, if Ships in the Offing pay attention to Captain Marryat's Code, the Flags of which are entirely different from those of the Colonial Telegraph.

By His Excellency's Command.

(*Signed*) C. BIRD, Secretary.

Cape of Good Hope, 8th August 1821.

Notice is here by given, that a Light House, with a double Light, is now building on the projecting point of Land between the Great Mouilee, or Monlin Battery, & The Anchor Bay, under the Lion's Rump, at the Entrance of Table Bay. As soon as this Building shall be completed, due Notice thereof will be published in the Cape Gazette, and will be as generally communicated, as possible, by other means.

The following are the Directions, under which vessels may enter Table Bay, in the dark, after the Light-House shall be completed.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) G. BIRD, Secretary.

Cape of Good Hope, 28th Sept. 1821.

Directions for Sailing into Table Bay, by Night.

Ships coming from the Southward and Westward with a leading Wind, not having made the Light-House before Night, may steer along the Coast to the N. E. until they open the Lights of the rising Land, about the Lion's Head when the two Lights will be their bread h open of each other and bear about E. by N; they may then haul in toward them, taking care, as they approach, to keep them well open on the Starboard Bow;—steer the Eastward, until the Lights come on with each other, i. e. are in one, or until they bear, S. W. half S. they will then be abreast of the North Western Extremity of Table Bay, and may haul in S. by E. or S. S. E. according to circumstances, for the Anchorage:—when the Lights are shuting in by the rising Land of the Upper Mouline Battery, bearing N. W. by W. they will [illegible] the outer Anchorage, where [illegible] for the Night, in 7 [illegible] Care should [illegible] tious, [illegible] respect to passing [illegible] &c.

Ships working in, with the Wind Southward and Eastward, after being of the Lights, should not stand to the Eastward, farther than 2½ or 3 Miles, or until they shoal the Water to 8 or 7½ Fathoms,

N. B. The Bearings are all by Compass. Variation 27° Westerly.

J. GOODRIDGE, Marter Attendant,

H. M's Naval Establishment.

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FEBRUARY 3,

IRELAND.

The disturbances in the South of Ireland appear to be assuming a more formidable character than they have hitherto displayed, and the spirit of insurrection becomes bolder and more diffused. Two serious conflicts have taken place between the troops and insurgents, the particulars of which are described in the following statements:—

DESPERATE ATTACK ON THE KERRY MAIL-COACH BY THE WHITE-BOYS.

[From the Dublin Correspondent.]

By the arrival of the evening Cork mail-coach, we have received several letters, by which we are enabled to lay the following alarming statement before the public:—

On Thursday last, the Killarney coach, on

its way from Cork, was attacked, between Mill-street and Macroom, by a party of those persons in arms, that have lately been designated by the unmeaning appellation of White-boys, who fired upon the guard and coachman, both of whom they wounded severaly. The numbers and the ferocity of the assailants made all resistance fruitless; and the suddenness of the attack would have overpowered, at once, a stronger protection than the guards of mail-coaches could pretend to make. Three of the horses are stated to have been killed by the first fire, and the fourth to have been taken away by the insurgents.

Through a private channel, says the Dublin Journal of Monday last, we are enabled to give the following authentic particulars of the attack on the mail-coach:---The coach left Cork at five o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and was attacked by a large body of the insurgents at Carrignamana, about five miles beyond Macroom. The coachman was severely wounded with a pike, and the guard also in the head by a musket shot. Three of the horses were piked, and the fourth was carried off by the assailants; the coach was thrown into a boghole. The bags missing are those of Mill-street, Killarney, Dublin. By letters received this morning, we learn that the road was dug up in many parts between Mill-street and Killarney, and the coach could not proceed in that direction further than the former place.

While this occurrence was taking place, another of a more serious nature happened in the same quarter. A detachment of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel Mitchell marched from their quarters at Fermoy, for Macroom. In consequence of some concerted operations, as is supposed, between Colonel Mitchell and Mr. Hedges Eyry, an active and examplary Magistrate of that county, the troops advanced on the northern road, between Macroom and Mill-street. An armed party, which had also moved under the guidance of the Magistrate just mentioned, were encountered by a vast body of men, armed with various weapons, and a regular battle commenced. The detachment of the rifle corps were able to take a part in the conflict, and in a manner in which this description of force would be employed with its characteristic effect. The consequence was, that a considerable number of the insurgents was killed on the spot; some of the private letters state to the amount of 40; others do not make the number more than from 23 to 30, and that several prisoners were made. Though the conflict was terminated, the insurgents were not dispersed when the last accounts, of which we have any knowledge, were sent forward from Macroom. They occupied the hills, immediately near the scene of action, in considerable numbers, and their horns were sounding, and replied to by corresponding sounds from more distant hills. Formidable as the force was, in all ordinary acceptation, which was employed on this occasion, the attack upon it was made with uncommon confidence, and was maintained with extraordinary obstinacy. The women are stated to have had a share in the affray, in encouraging the combatants of their side. The like circumstances occurred in the conflict between Lord Bantry and another party of insurgents at the glen of Cooleagh, a few days before. Of those who fell by the fire of the troops, and the loyal and intrepid yeomanry, and other auxiliaries engaged with them, many [illegible] served to have been dressed in [illegible] and without [illegible] their movements [illegible]

[illegible] had lived [illegible] were comfortable farmers. This [illegible] upon indubitable authority.

[illegible] coach from Killarney to Cork not having arrived at the regular time of its destination, some alarming surmises, natural to prevail at a juncture like the present, had gained ground at Cork in the early part of the night of Thursday. As coming events throw their shadows before, there were several rumours in that city in the morning, of some outrage, which our Correspondents mention to have been traced to carriers who had been bringing butter to the merchants' stores. The matter, however, was put beyond all boubt by a dispatch from Colonel Mitchell, which was received by Sir John Lambert, the commanding officer of the Cork district, at three o'clock on Friday morning, detailling those circumstances which we have communicated in a general way. Sir John, immediately on receiving this dispatch, sent off two companies of the 11th foot, and proceeded himself at the head of a troop of the Carbineers, for Macroom, leaving, of necessity, in the city, a very weak garrison. The county at large feels indebted to the military for the great zeal which they have displayed on all occasions, and to the meritorious officer alluded to, for his ability in arrangement, and his promptitude in execution: but the most general alarm prevails notwithstanding, though it must be confessed that the magistrates and gentry, as far as their means extend, exhibit an energy and courage, unmixed with any taint whatever of the prevalent apprehension,

An official statement of the circumstance noticed above has been transmitted to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Goulburn.

Several atrocious outrages are committing in the city of Cork, by miscreants who style themselves "The Union of Trades."

On the 25th ult. a Privy Council was held at the Castle, which was numerously attended, and at which the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, the parish of Garristown, county of Dublin, and the parishes of Arcath, Clonalvey, and Piercetown Landy, and Bellewstown-hill, in the county of Meath, were proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance, and to require an extraordinary establishment of police.

We have received the following communication from a highly respectable and valued correspondent:---

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LISTOWEL, DATED JAN. 23.---"The house of Mr. Ferdinand Lyne, of Ballyenesy, was attached for arms by a considerable number of White-boys. Mr. Lyne happened to have two of his nephews, Lieut. Supple and his brother, in the house at the time. They beat the party off in the most spirited manner, some of whom must have been killed, from the quantity of blood seen in the yard in the morning, and one having dropped and been taken away by the fellows about him. They left a fine blunderbuss, and some hats, shoes, &c. after them."

DESPERATE ATTACK ON THE REV. LE POER TRENCH.---"On Thursday night last, as the Rev. Mr. Trench, Rector of Kellystown, in this county, with Mrs. Trench, their two sons, and the Rev. Mr. Gore, were returning (in Mr. Trench's own coach, with post horses and a driver belonging to Lennon's Inn) from the house of Mr. Faulkner, Castletown, where they had dined and spent the evening, they were attacked by a number of armed men, near the Old Steeple of Kellystown, and were it not for the interposition of Providence, and the courage of the postillion, the most fatal consequences must have ensued. A shot was fired at the postilion, which was almost instantly followed by two other shots, one of which passed close to Mr. Trench's head, as he sat next to one of the coach windows, the others entered the body of one the horses, near the postilion's left knee, who notwithstanding whipped on, and proceded with all possible speed to the top of the hill, near the church, of which Mr. Trench is Rector, where the poor horse that was wounded dropped down dead. Mr. Trench and his family now got out of the coach; the night was dark, the situation of the country at this season is wild and bleak; however, they made the best of their way to the house of the parish clerk, still pursued by the banditti; they got in, and immediately barricaded the door; three more shots were now fired into the house, through the door, after which the assailing party came to a parley, and demanded 100 guineas from Mr. Trench, as a ransom for the lives of himself and family! On assuring them that he had no money about him, they lessened their demand to 40 guineas, which was refused upon the same principle as before. The party now thought proper to retire from the house, but proceeded to search the carriage, to which they did considerable injury, tore the liveries, &c. and took out the box, after which they quitted the place, fearing, as it is supposed, that the number of shots which they had fired might alarm the neighbourhood, and tend to their detection."

THE OUTRAGES AT BANTRY.

The following letter, written by Earl Bantry gives authentic particulars of the late daring infraction of the peace in that part of the country:---

[illegible] called on Ma[illegible]new to give me a party to aid the civil power: he at once complied, and with 14 of the 39th, the Major, Capt. O'Sullivan, Capt. White my eldest son (Lord Beerhaven), constables and tenantry, in all including the military, fifty-five, on horseback, proceeded at five yesterday morning. The Major took a commanding position over the glen, and we proceeded on, and had scarcely gone through it, when we heard shouting and bugle-horns sounding, and men were arriving in all directions: they fired on my party on the road, but I considered it too distant to return their fire; a man came from where the firing commenced with a pike in his hand, and expected we were of Capt. Rock's party---this man is a prisoner. The White-boys, on our return back, kept firing, and Major Carthrew received them in the very best manner. I detached Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten others on foot to his assistance, as the nature of the country would not permit the cavalry to act. It is with great regret I am obliged to state that one soldier, too far in advance, was killed by spades, sticks, &c. Two of the persons who killed him were instantly shot dead. To Major Carthrew I am under the greatest obligations, not only in this, but for his kind co-operation at all times; and I am convinced every man did his duty in the presence of such numbers, and with so small a detachment. To Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. White, and the respectable persons who placed themselves under my direction, I feel the greatest gratitude, every recommendation of mine having been immediately acted upon. We have taken six prisoners, and report says one Lynch, of Ballyvoorney, was shot dead; another man, named Cronin, and one Leary, shot badly; and numbers wounded. The Major says twelve were killed. All the country was in motion---Clonnacreena, Ballyvoorney, &c.---last night; and the dead and wounded were supposed to the taken off to distant places.

"I send you this hasty sketch, after being up late, to prevent any unfounded reports of Cork.

"P. S.---I hope some military men may be sent, as they have hinted attacking the town, but I cannot believe it."

[From the *Cork Southern Reporter* of Sunday.]

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

The mail due from Kerry last evening did not arrive nor had it come to hand at one o'clock this day. We are therefore without any direct intelligence from the scene of disturbance.

In the middle of the night, however, an express arrived at the Post-office, dated from Macroom, and directed for Dublin Castle, whence it was forwarded this morning, announcing that another conflict took place yesterday between the military, commanded by Col. Mitchell, and accompanied by Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart., and a party of the White-boys who had left the neighbourhood or Dunnanway, for the purpose of joining the main body in the hilly country about Macroom.---The result was, as may be expected, the complete dispersion of the band, after having had two killed, several wounded, and, a great many taken prisoners, who were brought into Macroom, and lodged in the Castle.

We learn, further, that another engagement occured between a party of the Rifle Brigade, who had charge of some cars laden with ammunition, which they were accompanying from Macroom to Bandon, and a party of the same deluded people, at a place called Clara Mountains, near Kilmurry, in which some of the latter were killed and wounded.

[From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday.]

On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, upwards of 20 men, all armed with muskets, entered Curragh-house, the seat of Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt Bart. On entering the kitchen door they called for the gardener, and having proceeded to the room where he was, about 10 of the gang took him by the neck and dragged him out of the house into the yard, where others of the party had previously secured the steward. The Captain ordered them both to prepare for death; to take off their neck handkerchiefs, & place them over their eyes. The gardener, who is a Scotchman, requested to know what they had done, and begged for mercy. The Captain replied, that they were too loyal to their employers, in preventing the poor people in these hard times from cutting the timber, and taking away turf, and that they should suffer death for such behaviour. After some time, however a book was produced, & the gardener was sworn to leave Curragh by the 1st of February, or he should certainly suffer death. The steward, who is a native of the place, was more leniently dealt with, as he was only reprimanded, and cautioned not to be so attentive in future. They were all disguised, some having white handkerchiefs tied round their heads, and others with green and black veils tied close on their faces. Six of the gang were placed at the lodgegate, to watch the approach of the military, while the main body proceeded to the house, around which they also placed sentinels, before the entry of the rest. After swearing the gardener, they departed firing shots. Sir Aubrey Hunt is at present in London.

On the night of Tuesday last, a gang of ruffians, consisting of about 16, well armed with muskets, fixed bayonets, and swords, attacked several houses between Stone-hall and Askeaton, beat one man severely, and cut him on the head with a sword; tendered an oath to another, and threatened all the owners of these houses if they did not give up lands which they had recently taken. In former times, when the Insurrection Act was in force in this country, an attack was never made before nine o'clock at night; but now Capt. Rock commences operations soon after night-fall. The attacks on the above houses began at about seven o'clock.

[From a Tralee paper.]

We have just this moment received authentic information of the following daring outrage:---This morning, in broad daylight, at 11 o'clock, the house of Mr. Henry Oliver (within half a mile of the town of Castleisland, where a military detachment is now stationed) was attaked by upwards of 200 ruffians, who robbed it of 14 or 15 stand of arms, which they carried off in triumph. Mr. Oliver was than in Castleisland transacting business with the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Brandon. On receiving information of this outrage, his Lordship immediately went, with a military party, in pursuit. We have not since heard with what success.

In the neighbourhood of Listowel, constant outrages are committed. A few nights since Ballyhorgan-house, the seat of W. R. Hillard, Esq., was attacked, and arms demanded. We understand different other houses in that district were also visited and arms taken within this week back. The neighbourhood of Killarney is also much disturbed. On Monday night last about 200 ruffians, we are informed, went through Lord Kenmare's demesne, and, proceedings to the house of his Lordship's park-keeper, deprived him of some arms, and about nine pounds of gunpowder.

[From the *Correspondent*.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.---In consequence of the non-arrival, on Thursday evening, in Tralee, of the mail-coach from Cork, it was determined to send the mail from Tralee to Cork, on Friday morning, by a special messenger. Accordingly a Mr. Brereton, head clerk to the proprietor of the mail-coach, set ont from Tralee on Friday moruing last, at 6 o'clock, on horseback, with the mail-bags, and attended by one of the assistants belonging to the office. On their arrival at a place called Tucbeg, which is situate about twelve miles beyond Killarney, on the road to Cork, they were surrounded by a numerous party of the insurgents, who commanced their horrible outrages, by mortally wounding the horse on which Mr. Brereton rode. They then dragged the unfortunate man of the ground, and after having wounded him in several places with bayonets and pikes, finished the attrocious crime by severing his head from his body with a blow of a sithe affixed to a pole, or billet of wood. The person who had accompanied him was taken prisoner: but in the confusion of the moment, he was so fortunate as to make his escape. He brought the first account of this horrible act to Tralee.

STATE OF IRELAND.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the following view of the state of Ireland: it is an extract of a letter dated Cork, January 26:---

"It being too probable that the real state of the South of Ireland is not understood in the metropolis, we take the liberty to lay before you a sketch of it.

"The insurgents consist of a variety of men, acting in concert at the moment, but influenced by very different motives: perhaps they may be properly classed under the following heads:---1st, The pennyless; 2d, The disaffected; 3d, The superstitious. Of the first class there are many, who, by the depression of the farming produce, have been reduced from the rank of substantial yeomanry to downright indigence. By the custom of letting lands in perpetuity, or for very long periods of years, many farmers were induced to expend upon buildings and improvements their whole property; calculating upon a permanent interest in their farms, which, however, are now at rack-rents, or worse. These men fall in readily with any project likely to embroil the country; and, by the share of education they possess, unaccompanied by correct religious sentiments, become at once the able and unrestrained promoters of mischief. The second, and least numerous classs consists of the survivors since the rebellion of 1798 and their disciples whose principles were jacobinical. In the open country these are extremely few; but in populous towns, where seditious publications find admission, they also are found. Of this description some, it is said, have left this city to join the insurgents upon the mountains, 15 or 20 miles westward. The third class his a formidable mass of ignorance and bigotry, diffused through the whole south of Ireland. It consists of persons who have withstood every attempt to introduce scriptural knowledge; and who blindly follow a few fanatical leaders, incited, like themselves, by artful predictions of the overthrow of our Protestant Church and Constitution. Similar publications were circulated many years ago, and one such in the year 1817, foretelling the extirpation of Protestants to take place on the following year; a copy of which was sent by our Mr. M. Cummins to Mr. Vansittart, for the purpose of being communicated to Government. It is remarkable that these infatuated devotees to Popery have not been undeceived by the notorious falsification of the prophecies formarly employed for their delusion; and that they are this day quite confident that the Protestant name is on the eve of its final extinction. The prelates and upper clergy of the Romish Church hold these things in utter contempt; and are sufficiently acute to see their best security in a steady adherence to the government, and maintenance of strict subordination; they do not shut their eyes to the fallen condition of their Spanish brethrem. But what can they do? Superstition, pretended miracles, and legendary impostures, are most unhappily interwoven into their ecclesiastical system; and some of the clergy, it is to be feared, countenance abuses to a much greater extent than their public ritual renders necessary. Against these men the prelates dare not lift their voices, well knowing that an infallible church cannot disown that upon which it has once pronounced the sentence of orthodoxy; that the least attempt to displace one stone in the edifice would inevitably tend to its total destruction.

"It must be allowed, the clamour about taxes is not groundless; for owing to the absence of our great landed proprietors the important office of Grand Juror and Justice of Peace is so often filled by inferior persons, that jobbing is practised to a shameful extent, and local charges are laid on without mercy. When the constable of a barony comes to levy these rates, the poor cotter-tenant, neither remembering the mode of its assessment, nor the uses to which it is applied, (some of which are most unjustifiable,) considers himself oppressed by taxes; and, feeling that the levy is made by legal authority, draws no kind of distinction between this proceeding, and the direct act of the Government. Moreover, owing perhaps to the facts before alluded to, that the country is widowed of its natural guardians, there is no modern survey of baronies or townlands; so that it happens that a farm of 300 acres will pay as much county and barony rate as one of 1,200 acres; both in equal state of culture, and equally contiguous to the market, &c.

"So that there undoubtedly exists some cause of complaint, and the proper remedies ought long ago to have been applied. The bulk of our people have but little interest in what you are often made to believe our great national grievance---the inadmissibility of Roman Catholics to certain offices of State.

"We must not omit to notice an opinion entertained by some, and not without reason, that discontents are fomented, and the peasantry stirred up to insurrection, by the unprincipled men who carry on a contraband trade in tobacco, &c. upon our western coast; and by the proprietors of unlicensed distilleries in some remote parts of the country of Cork, who, it is thought, have furnished the peasantry with arms and ammunition, in order that the army may be kept in play in the interior, and that their nefarious trade may go on with less interruption. The smuggling trade has been carried on with an effrontery unmatched at any former period; its agents are men who have made up their minds upon perjury and murder; and who have numberless opportunities of bringing in from Holland and France

supplies of military stores, which they may land in the deep bays of our western coast, where the country is nearly uninhabited, as large portions of Bantry-bay, &c. undoubtedly are.

"In the action between the Rifle Brigade and the peasantry on Thursday last, there were seven of the latter killed, about thirty wounded, and twenty-one prisoners. An express has this moment been received of three other skirmishes; upon receipt of which, General Sir J. Lambert has a second time set out for the mountains. Some of the insurgents advanced last night to Lehena, within two English miles of this city, and succeeded in carrying off arms from that place. But, for the most part, they are miserably armed.

"It is scarcely needful to observe, that the slow process of the civil law would by no means answer in the existing state of our affairs: it may be wished, however, that the Executive were strengthened by a timely enactment of the Legislature; and that we should not be driven too much to bills of indemnity. Our garrisons are so weak, that the very jails, laying close to the city, are threatened with an attack, and are quite full. This, also, calls for the immediate attention of Government: and it is worthy of deliberation, whether the loyal ought not to be associated as an armed police or guard, for the preservation of peace in the city of Cork, &c. The upper ranks of the Roman Catholics may, we think, be safely united with the Protestants in these associations; their interest in upholding the constitution being the same, and their mutual cordiality much greater than ever. Of the lower orders we dare not affirm so much; the less they are trained to arms, perhaps, the better; unless, indeed, the militia of the United Kingdom be embodied; and then, by their interchange, the Irish may be relied on in Great Britain, and the British in Ireland."

FEBRUARY 17TH,

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The usual Annual Report, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the National Vaccine Establishment, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. It is signed by Sir Henry Halford, President of the Royal College of Physicians; by Sir Everard Home, Master of the Royal College of Surgeons; Sir William Blizard, and Henry Cline, Esq. Governors of the same; and by Doctors Frampton, Hume, Badham, & Lloyd, Censors of the Royal College of Surgeons. Thus certified, the opinions it promulgates with respect to Vaccination are entitled to every confidence, and will therefore be read with interest. We give the Report entire:—

"NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT,

"SIR, *Percy-street, Jan.* 31 1822.

"Vaccination has now been submitted to the test of another year's experience, and the result is an increase of our confidence in the benefits of it. We are happy to say that it appears to have been practised more extensively than it was, notwithstanding the influence of exaggerated rumours of the frequent occurrence of Small Pox subsequently, on the minds of some persons, and the obstinate prejudices of others who still continue to adopt Inoculation for that disease. The unavoidable consequence of the latter practice is to supply a constant source of infection, and to put the merits of Vaccination perpetually to the severest trial.

"Of Small Pox, in the modified and peculiar form which it assumes when it attacks a patient who has been previously vaccinated, many cases indeed have been reported to us in the course of last year, and some have fallen within the sphere of our own observation; but the disorder has always run a safe course, being uniformly exempt from the secondary fever, in which the patient dies most commonly when he dies of Small Pox.

"For the truth of this assertion we appeal to the testimony of the whole medical world. And for a proof that the number of such cases bears no proportion to the thousands who have profited, to the fullest extent of security, by its protecting influence, we appeal confidently to all who frequent the theatres and crowded assemblies, to admit that they do not discover in the rising generation any longer that disfigurement of human face, which was obvious every where some years since.

"To account for occasional failures, of which we readily admit the existence, something is to be attributed to those anomalies which prevail throughout nature, and which the physician observes, not in some peculiar constitutions only, but in the same constitution at different periods of life, rendering the human frame at one time susceptible of disorder from a mere change of the wind, and capable, at another, of resisting the most malignant and subtle contagion. But amongst the most frequent sources of failure which have occurred, and will for a time continue to occur, is to be numbered that careless facility with which unskilful benevolence undertook to perform Vaccination in the early of the discovery; for experience has taught us, that a strict inquiry into the condition of the patient to be vaccinated, great attention to the state of the matter to be inserted, and a vigilant observation of the progress of the vesicles on the part of the operator, are all essentially necessary to its complete success.

"That less enlightened parents should hesitate to accept a substitute for Inoculation, which is not perfect in all its pretensions and absolutely and altogether effectual to exempt the objects of the solicitude from every future possible inconvenience, does not surprise us: but we cannot forbear to express our unqualified reprobation of the conduct of those medical practitioners, who, knowing well that Vaccination scarcely occasions the slightest indisposition, that it spreads no contagion, that in a very large proportion of cases it affords an entire security against Small Pox, and in almost every instance is a protection against danger from that disease,—are yet hardy enough to persevere in recommending the insertion of a poison, of which they cannot pretend to anticipate either the measure or the issue, (for no discernment is able to distinguish nig those constitutions which will admit inoculated Small Pox with safety); and there are some families so dangerously affected by all the eruptive diseases that they fall into imminent hazard in taking any of them. This remark has a particular application to Small Pox. A family lost its two first-born children of the Small Pox, inoculated by two of the most skilful surgeons of the time: nor is it improbable that the parents might have had to lament the loss of more children, under the same formidable disease, if the promulgation of the protecting influence of Vaccination had not happily interposed to rescue them from the consequences of a repetition of the fatal experiment. Of their remaining children one took the Small Pox after Vaccination, and went through it in that mild and mitigated form which stamps a value upon this resourse, as real, in the eye of reason and sound philosophy, as when it prevents the malady altogether.

"We have contended, Sir, for this its merit with all the powers of our understanding, and with all that just and fair pretension to convince others, to which we are entitled, by being firmly and sincerely convinced ourselves. Nor shall we relax in our efforts to promote its adoption, but continue to exert the influence which the benevolent designs of Parliament, in establishing this Board, have given us, for extending the benefits of this salutary practice.

"That the blessing is not yet absolutely perfect we are ready to admit; but when we compare it with Inoculation for the Small Pox, the only alternative, we have no hesitation in stating, that the comparison affords an irresistible proof of its superior claims to regard; for we learn from ample experience, that the number of cases of Small Pox, in the safe form which it is found to assume after Vaccination, is by no means equal to the number of deaths by Inoculation; an evidence quite irrefragable and, as it appears to us, decisive as to the incalculable advantages of the practice of the first over that of the latter method.

"The number of persons who have died of Small Pox this year within the Bills of Mortality is only 508; not more than two-thirds of the number who fell a sacrifice to that disease the year before; and as in our last Report we had the satisfaction of stating that more persons had been vaccinated during the preceding than in any former twelve months, we flatter ourselves that this diminution of the number of deaths from Small Pox may fairly be attributed to the wider diffusion of Vaccination."

FEBRUARY 21.

POPULATION RETURN.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

		Population 1801.	Rate of Increase, per Cent.	Rate of Diminution, per Cent.	Population 1811.	Rate of Increase, per Cent.	Rate of Diminution, per Cent.	Population 1812.
England		8,331,434	14½	—	9,538,827	18	—	11,200,655
Wales		541,546	13	—	611,788	17 1-5th	—	717,106
Scotland		1,599,068	13	—	1,805,688	15 6-7th	—	2,093,014
Army, Navy, &c.		10,472,04 470,598	14	—	11,956,503 640,503	17 2-3rds	—	14,069,677 310,000
Totals		10,942,646	—	—	12,596,803	—	—	14,379,677

SUMMARY.

1.—The Population of the Islands in the British Seas not having been ascertained in 1801 and 1811, no comparative statement thereof can be given; the existing population of those Islands when enumerated in the year 1821. appears to have been as follows, viz.:—In the Isle of Man, 40,031; in the Island of Guernsey (and its dependent Islets), 20,827; in the Island of Jersey, 28,600 in the Scilly Isles, 2,614; in all these Islands, 92,122 inhabitants.

2.—The number of males ascribed to the army, navy, &c. in May, 1821, is the nearest estimate that can at present be made of the regular army, the artillery, the navy, and seamen employed in registered merchant vessels. None of these classes can be ascribed to particular counties, nor consequently taken into account in the foregoing comparative statement, otherwise than in the general total; nor properly in that, without making allowance for the large number of foreigners (perhaps 100,000) employed as merchant seamen during the war, and consequently taken into account in 1811; nor without considering, that many soldiers and sailors are attributable to Ireland; which consideration would operate proportionally upon the larger number of men serving in 1811, as compared with the smaller number in 1821.

The Revenue.—The following satisfactory results are from the papers just printed for the use of Parliament:—

Year ended 5th January 1821, Income 51,542,958l.; Expenditure 53,095,377l.—Surplus of Income over Expenditure 1,447,581l.

Year ended 5th January 1822, Income 55,997,592; Expenditure 53.325,915l—Surplus of Income over Expenditure 2,671,677l.

Year that will end 5th January 1823. Estimated Income 55,228,592l—Estimated Expenditure (including 350,000l. extra expenditure on account of the Irish Rebellion) 49,963,346l.—Surplus of Income over Expenditure, 5,260,246l.

Bank of England.—The total weekly amount of bank notes and bank post bills in circulation on the 12th inst. was as follows:—

Bank notes of £5 and upwards	15,784770
Bank post bills	1,679,120
Bank notes under £5	1,458,540
Total	£18,922,430

MINISTERIAL PROJECTS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

The plans of his Majesty's Ministers have now become matured, and, what is more important, have passed the important ordeal of Parliamentary discussion. The debate on Thursday night, on Lord Althorp's motion, has decided the question in favor of the present Ministers, and fixed them firmly in their seats. Lord Althorp's motion was immediately directed to counteracte all the plans which the Marquis of Londonderry and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had opened for the relief of Agricultural distress.

The measures of Government resolve themselve into the three following:—1st, To apply the surplus of the Sinking Fund, beyond five millions, to the reduction of the most oppressive taxes on the farmer.—2dly, To effect a reduction of the capital five per cent. stock, to four per cent., by means of which, a saving would be effected, and thereby enable Ministers to throw off one million and a half in taxation.—3dly, To accommodate the landed interest, and the parishes in general, by an issue of Exchequer bills, to be discounted by the Bank of England, at three per cent, and advanced either upon the pledge of parish-rates, or to the landlords, upon good security. Such are the proposed measures of the Government; and in futherance of them, the additional malt tax, of one shiling per bushel, is to be repealed.

Against the mode and extent of this relief, the gentlemen of the Opposition have raised a most direful clamour. To the first project, namely, the application of the surplus of the Sinking Fund to the reduction of taxation, they reply—Let us have the whole of Sinking Fund—One milion and a half is not sufficient.—Such a relief is a mere mockery of our distress.—The reduction of one shilling per bushel upon malt will not be a saving to the farmer to the extent of one per cent upon his rent; but give him the whole of the Sinking Fund, and you will sensibly lighten the pressure of his taxes. To the second proposition, namely, the exchange, or rather conversion of five per cent. stock to four, they answer:—This may be very well for the stock-holder, but what help is it to the farmer? What does it concern the landed interest, (if the taxes levied be to the same amount) whether they pay the national creditor in five per cents. or four per cents.? If the landlord and farmer be taxed to support a Sinking Fund, what diminution of his burden does he feel, by this cutting, and shuffling, exchanging of stock?

To the third proposition of the Ministers, the advance of money upon parish rates, or—to the landed gentlemen upon security, at a reduced scale of interest,—the reply is at once clamorous and contemptuous:—As to advancing money to the parishes upon the security of the rates, how can the farmer afford to borrow money (which he will be required to repay with interest) in order to discharge a burden which he cannot pay, simply and individually, as it now stands? And as to money to be advanced to country gentlemen, on landed security, how will it be effected? Is Government to have an abstract and inspection of all the titles in Great Britain—to have all the estates of the nobility and gentry in pledge—to introduce itself into all the settlements of families; and to transfer all the title deeds, and the muniments of all the lands in the nation, to the Bank of England, or the Treasury? It is insulting to the landed interest to suppose they will accept such relief, however-strong their necessity may be, and however powerful may be the temptation to borrow money at a diminished interest.

It was for the purpose of rejecting with contempt and scoff this proffered relief, to the extent, and under the circumstances, which Government proposed it, that Lord Althorp's motion of Thursday night was made. Its professed object was to catch all the Opposition, all the country gentlemen, and all the murmurs and discontent which filled the different benches of the House of Commons. The motion of this noble Lord was ingenious and simple.—It was at once universal and sweeping, and struck directly at the root of the ministerial measures. The motion was,—"That it is the opinion of this house, that the reduction in the amount of taxation, proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, is not sufficient to satisfy the just expectations of the country."

Such being the motion of Lord Althorp, representing the landed interest, and being evidently the organ of the opposition for the night, it was directly and boldly met by Mr. Robinson, the Treasurer of the Navy, with the following amendment:—

"1. That it appears to this house that the net excess of revenue above the expenditure of the United Kingdom may be estimated, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1822, at 5,260,000l., exceeding by 260,000l. the amount of clear surplus which the house, by its Resolution of the 8th of June, 1819, deemed it expedient to provide for the progressive reduction of the National Debt, and the adequate support of the public credit.

"2. That this house sees with satisfaction, that by the operation of this surplus connected with a reduction of the interest on the five per cents. stock, a diminution of taxes may be immediately effected, thereby affording to the people within the current year the first advantages of that relief from a part of their present burdens, which was held out to the country in the Resolution aforesaid, as one of the beneficial effects to be derived from the application of surplus of five milions."

Upon this amendment a very spirited debate ensued; and the numbers ultimately were: for Lord Althorp's motion, 126—For Mr. Robinson's amendment, 234: Majority in favour of the measures of his Majesty's Ministers, 108.

Our own opinion upon this question has been long ago made up, and to stateit breifly, it is, that the best hope of the farmer is in the reduction of high rents, which, by all concurrent accounts, have been at least doubted within the last twenty years; and though some reduction is now in progress, it is not, in the first place, very general; and fecondly, it bears no proportion to the former increase. The average price of wheat will hereafter exceed fifty-seven or sixty shillings per quarter, which is nearly one-third higher than we remember it to have been in the year 1792. Rents must fall so as to adapt themselves to this price, and we do not hesitate to say, that they ought so to fall. The landlord will then retain his advantage over the money capitalist; as his rent, by the increased value of money, will be improved in the same proportion with the dividend of the fund-holder; whilst his capital, that is to say, his acre of land, will, even under this reduction, have attained, by one-third, an improvement in value above its worth in 1792.

This is the fair way of putting the question:—Suppose a fund-holder to have possessed one hundered pounds, three per cent. stock, in 1792, when the price of such one hundred pounds, three per cent. stock (we speak from memory), was at eighty pounds, the price of this stock now is seventy-eight pounds; so that, on his mere capital, the fund-holder of 1792 would have lost two pounds. For his interest he still gets three pounds. Now, suppose a landlord to have let three acres of

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land in 1792, at one pound per acre or three pounds for the three acres, which was about the rent at that period. But, at the present time, according to the average increase of rents, this three pounds rental has become six pounds, whilst the quality of the land has unquestionably improved. Here, therefore, the landlord gets six pounds, whereas the fund-holder only continues to get three pounds. Allow even that the fund-holder's three pounds is rendered worth four pounds by the rise in the value of money, the landlord's six pounds, by the same mode, is rendered worth nine pounds; who, therefore, has the advantage, and most unequal advantage, under this state of things. Such is the answer to the popular question amongst landlords,—Why should we reduce, and not fund-holders? We answer, at once, because you have made enormous gains, and your prices, and not the fund-holders, can afford such reductions. If you take off thirty per cent, off your present rent, you have still a very considerable advantage over the fund-holders. Your three pounds in 1792 will still become four pounds, and this four pounds, by the value of money, will be worth six pounds, whilst the fundholder's three pounds will be only worth four pounds ten shillings.

COURT OF KINGS' BENCH.

TEMPLER *v.* ARTHUR.

The following case is particularly important to drawers and acceptors of bills:—

This was an action by the endorsee against the acceptor of a bill of exchange, dated at Newcastle on the 3d of February, 1821, by which the drawer requested the defendant two months after its date, to pay to Messrs. Sykes and Co. bankers, London, the sum of 92*l*. The bill was accepted generally, but the place of payment was thus made part of the request of the drawer to the party by whom it was subsequently accepted. It was proved that the drawer, for whose accommodation the bill was made, remitted to the bankers mentioned in its body, before it became due, funds sufficient to pay it; but but finding it was not presented, he withdrew those funds from their hands. Payment, in fact, was not demanded till a month after the bill became due, when there were no effect in the possession of the bankers.

Mr. Tindall now contended that the acceptor was discharged by the laches of the holder. It was, indeed, solemnly decided, that where a place of payment is specially mentioned in the acceptance only, no proof of presentment or notice of dishonour is requisite to charge the acceptor. But here the place of payment was part of the original contract.

The Lord Chief Justice intimated a decided opinion that neither presentment nor notice was made obligatory on the holder by the words inserted in the bill. He, however, gave Mr. Tindall leave to move for the entry of a nonsuit on the point, if, on consideration, he should think there was any chance of success; and directed a verdict for the plaintiff, with 97*l*. damages.

WALKING STEWART.

The gentleman generally known by this designation died on Wednesday, at his apartments, in Northumberland-street, Strand. He was originally educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards went to India as writer in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was employed as secretary to the Nabob of Arcot, and expended a large sum in giving official entertainments, by order of his master. At length, having acquired moderate means of subsistence, after travels through every part of the world except China, he returned to this country, and during the French revolution vested his money in the French funds. The vast depreciation in those funds, and the uncertainty of payment, reduced him to great distress; but he was kindly relieved by the husband of his departed sister. He then went to America, and supported himself some time by delivering lectures on moral philosophy. The peculiarity of his tenets, however, and the latitude of his opinions on religious subjects, procured him few auditors, and he returned to this country, deriving his resources chiefly from 100*l*. a-year from France, which was regularly paid to him through Mr. Coutts, as he had agreed to take that annual sum instead of an annuity of 300*l*., for which he had originally subscribed. On the projected arrangement of the Nabob of Arcot's affairs, he put in his claims, and after references to the competent authorities in the East Indies, there was an award in his favour to the amount of many thousand pounds. He disposed of a considerable part of that property, securing to himself an annuity of six hundred pounds, on which he lived sparingly himself, but with liberality to his friends, giving periodical dinners, and, latterly, concerts every evening to his friends, and all whom they thought proper to introduce to him. His doctrines were founded wholly on materialism, but he always inculcated philanthropy and moral duty. He entitled the first work that he published in this country, "Travels to discover the Polarity of Moral Truth." He was an enemy to the infliction of pain of every kind, and a zealous friend to universal benevolence. When he first returned to this country, he appeared in Armenian attire, and attracted notice by a long beard; and when he assumed the European dress, he affected singularity, not from vanity, but to excite attention to his person, as it might lead to an inquiry into his doctrines, which he considered as of the utmost importance to sensitive matter in the human shape, or in any other form. He was generally considered an Atheist; but if that was the fact, he concealed his opinions of late years, and, devoting his Sunday evening concerts wholly to sacred music, it was evident that he did not wish to shock the feelings of those who differed from him in religious principles. He was universally known in all parts of the civilived world, which he had visited in turn, always in walking, never entering a carriage except in case of absolute necessity. His journies would have been highly interesting if he had published an account of them, but he disdained the usual pursuits of travellers, constantly answering inquiries as to the manners, customs, &c., of the various countries which he visited, by stating that his were travels of the mind, in order to ascertain and develop the polarity of moral truth.

OUTRAGE AT GLASGOW.

The house in Clyde-street immediately to the east of the town's hospital, which has been occupied for some time by Mr. Provand, partly as a dwelling and partly as a manufactory for paints, was last night (Sunday last) completely sacked by an infuriated mob, every pane of glass being broken, and the whole furniture torn down and tossed into the river. The cause of this outrage is discreditable to the intelligence of the populace, for it is said they well collected together, and urged on, by the report that a number of children had been seduced into the house from time to time and murdered with their blood. Some who were above being gulled by such nonsense, got an idea that dissecting operations were carried on in the house, and they became equally indignant at the unfortunate proprietor. These stories have been in circulation for some time, and are said to have originated in two children looking through one of the windows, and seeing some of the clothes of the workmen lying on the floor, besmeared with red paint, they reported that murder had been committed in the house. There were four previous attempts made, three of them on Sunday evenings, to raise a mob about the house, but the boys who then collected were easily driven away by the inmates. On the evening alluded to, however, there was a determined point made against the house, and the assailants were many of them well-grown men. The attack commenced by the younger descrip ions throwing stones at the windows, to which succeeded the more important operations of breaking open the doors & windows, tearing down the furniture and throwing it into the street, from whence it was speedily conveyed into the Clyde. It was four o'clock when the mob began to act, and none of the Magistrates being immediately at hand, it was about five when the Master of Police arrived with some infantry, and soon after the Lord Provost, who had been previously on the spot, returned with a party of cavalry. Before this some police officers had come to place, and carried off a few prisoners, but they were totally inadequate for any effectual resistance. Some gentlemen, thinking that the appearance and remonstances of respectable people would bring the mob to reason, made their way into the house, but they were so rudely assailed, that part of them were glad to effect their escape. and the remainder barricadoed themselves in the upper floor. The arrival of the military put a stop to all further attack; indeed the mob had left themselves nothing to do in the way of demolition; but there being little appearance of dispersion, the Riot Act was read, but not acted upon. Upon the arrival of the military, a number of prisoners were made, six of whom were taken in the house. The evening became gradually more tranquil, and the cavalry returned to their barracks about 12 o'clock; but a party of the infantry, with some of the police, remained in the house all night. The loss occasioned by this infamous outrage will be severely felt by the inhabitants, as it is provided by the last Police Bill, that they are to be assessed for all damages in the city committed by mobs. The magistracy have offered a reward of 200 guineas for information which may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

THE TIMES.

FEBRUARY 13, 1822.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

LORD BYRON'S "CAIN."—MURRAY *v.* BENBOW.

The Lord Chancellor came into court a few minutes after nine o'clock this morning, and, after hearing a motion of course, he addressed Mr. Shadwell as follows (the Attorney-General was present):—In that case in which you have applied for an injunction, I shall tell you what strikes me on the subject. This Court, like every other court of justice, holds Christianity to be a part of the law of the land. Its jurisdiction in protecting literary property I take to be founded on this:—Where an action of damages will lie in a court of law for the piracy or imitation of a work, it will lend its assistance to aid the defective remedy which such a proceeding affords: for it is obvious that publication after publication might take place, which you could never otherwise hunt down. But when the work is of such a nature that an action for piracy will not lie, then this Court will not grant an injunction to protect the copyright. Now if the object of the present publication be to vilify and bring into discredit that portion of the Scripture history on which it is founded, it is a publication for the piracy of which the party could not recover any damages at law. The Court is not armed with a criminal jurisdiction to punish offences of that nature: but neither is it called upon to interpose its civil jurisdiction in the protection of works of such a character. You have alluded to the noble production of our glorious Milton; in the course of the last long vacation, amongst the

"Solicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ,"

I read that beautiful poem over from beginning to end; it is, therefore, quite fresh in my recollection; and it appears to me impossible that any one can for a moment doubt that the object of that production was to promote the great cause of Christianity. There are, undoubtedly, many passages in it, which, of themselves, could not by law be vindicated; but taking it altogether, it is clear that its object and effect were, not to bring into disrepute, but to promote the reverence of our religion. Now the question is—looking at the works before me the preface the poem, its general tone, and manner of treating its subject, whether its intent be as inocent as that of the other with which you have compared it, or whether it be to bring discredit upon Scripture history and doctrines? This question I have no right to determine. It is one which is only fitted for the consideration of a jury. All I am now called upon to say is, whether I entertain a reasonable doubt on the character of the book; and I trust I shall not be considered unreasonable when I say I do entertain such a doubt. You must, therefore, take another mode of trying what is the nature of this production. It may appear strange that I should thus allow the multiplication of copies, if the object of the poem be mischievous, which I do not say whether it is, or is not; I cannot help that. The defendant (Mr. Benbow, I think his name is) does not appear to oppose this application; and it is pretty obious why. The question, therefore, cannot now be argued before me; but if it turns out hereafter that I am called upon to do so, I will express what my opinion upon it is. At present, all I can say is, that I cannot grant this injunction until you show me that you can maintain an action upon it. It is true that this mode of dealing with the work, if it be calculated to produce mischievous effects, opens a door for its wider dissemination: but, sitting here, I have no criminal jurisdiction to punish or check such offences. The way to put a stop to them is by proceeding directly against the offenders in another mode, and through another channel. But I again repeat, that I pronounce no opinion upon the character of the present work.

Mr. Shadwell.—I do not mean, my Lord, to dissent for a moment from any thing which your Lordship has said; but I have one observation to make upon an expression which fell from your Lordship in alluding to the preface as affecting the character of the work:—

The Lord Chancellor.—Mr. Shadwell, I owe it to myself to state, that I have not only considered the nature of the work generally, but, having separated the poem from the preface, I have most anxiously reconsidered it thus separately.

Mr. Shadwell.—I ought to apologize for having troubled your Lordship; but I wished to apprise you that Mr. Murry claimed no copyright in the preface. It is not on the record; nor does it appear by whom it was written. It happened to be bound up with the work; but a claim upon it constituted no part the ground of my motion. My client was desirous that the poem might be considered separately, without any reference to it

The Lord Chancellor.—I assure you that the consideration of this subject has been very painful to me. My mind, however, was somewhat relieved by giving it a consideration separate from the preface. All I can say is, this is a work the character of which may be of a nature not to sustain an action at law. I don't say that it is; but it being doubtful, this Court cannot interfere to protect it.

Mr. Shadwell.—Then, my Lord, I suppose the result is, that I take nothing by my present motion.

The Lord Chancellor.—Just so.—Injunction refused.

In a few minutes after his Lordship had pronounced the decision, an officer of Court gave Mr. Shadwell the copy of the work which he had upon a former day handed up to the bench.

Mr. Shadwell.—I was almost afraid, my Lord, after what your lordship had said, to claim a property to this book.

The Lord Chancellor.—I know I have no wish to claim property in it, I assure you.

THIRD

Bombay Town-Hall

LOTTERY.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

SATURDAY 15TH JUNE.

PRIZES.

No. 235 Prize of 30,000
" 2164 do. of 5,000
" 1448 do. of 1,000
" 295 299 1917 & 2200 Prizes of 500 each.

SIXTH and last DAY'S DRAWING,

MONDAY 17TH JUNE.

No. 1236 Prize of 100,000
" 1318 " of 20,000
" 710 " of 10,000
" 241 " of 5,000
" 2276 " of 2,000
" 1274 " of 1,000
" 279 723 848 1484 & 2142 Prizes of 500 each.